FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 309 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30 1922. TWO ANNAS

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SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
30th December ..	CHINA	7,932
1923		
6th January ..	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
13th " ..	KASHGAR*	8,840
20th " ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th " ..	NALDERA+	15,825
3rd February ..	MALWA	10,941
10th " ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th " ..	KHYBER	9,014
24th " ..	MACEDONIA †	11,089
3rd March ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th " ..	DEVANHA	8,022
17th " ..	CHINA	7,932
24th " ..	MOREA*	10,911
31st " ..	MANTUA	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA	10,941
14th " ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st " ..	NARKUNDA †	16,227
28th " ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th May ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th " ..	PLASSY	7,393
19th " ..	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
26th " ..	CHINA	7,932

* Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
3rd January ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
10th " ..	GAZANA*	5,284
2nd February ..	GAMARIA *	5,255
16th " ..	MASULA*	7,261
2th March ..	MUNDRA*	7,275
16th " ..	DOMALA	8,441
30th " ..	MATIANA	8,900
13th April ..	MULBERA	9,100
27th " ..	MANTOLA	8,963
11th May ..	DUMANA	8,600
25th " ..	MERKARA	8,285

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO STRAITS & CHINA.

1923		
12th Jan. ..	MOREA ..	
22nd " ..	SICILIA ..	
9th Feb. ..	NARKUNDA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
24th " ..	SOUDAN.	
9th Mar. ..	MOLDAVIA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Karmala.
23th " ..	SICILIA ..	
6th April ..	NALDERA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nyanza.
23th " ..	SOUDAN ..	
31st May ..	SICILIA ..	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April ..	NALDERA	15,825

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Dates about	Steamers	Destination.
31st Dec. ..	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.
4th January ..	BANDRA ..	Busra via Karachi Coasting.
5th " ..	VARSOVA	Busra viaKarachi.
10th " ..	TAROBA ..	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O.and B. I.sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 153.
Telegrams No. 1[illegible]

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Nagara Maru ..	S. Fukuda	6901	29 Dec.	11 Jan.
Tenyo Maru.	T. Kawashima	7047	3 Jan.	19 Jan.
Bengal Maru.	T. Takeda	5374	6 Jan.	17 Jan.
Saiko Maru ..	K. Aoyama	4882	3 Jan.	15 Jan.
Mangkawasan ..	J. Fujisawa	5630	13 Jan.	27 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

T. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 379, 4824. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Colombo, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. "Jalatarang" ..	4390 ..	31st Dec.
S.S. "Victoria" ..	4800 ..	15th Janu.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
SUDAMA HOUSE.

THE MOGUL LINE.

BOMBAY TO MAURITIUS VIA KARACHI

S. S. "JEDDAH" 4,682 tons is expected to sail hence for Mauritius about the 8th January, 1923.

She has excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers. For freight and passag money and other particuuars apply to th undersigned.

TURNER MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
16, Bank Street, Fort.
Bombay, 13th December, 1922.
15146

BANKING

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 40,000,000
CAPITAL ... Rs. 85,00,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ... Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc. ... Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.

Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna, and Rangoon.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.—In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Hillah
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Franequi, Esq.
Moyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
J. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,00,000
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 2,43,64,287-8-0
Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,28,45,587-8-0

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 31, Great Street, Helens, London E. C. 3.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON.

Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America, Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received. For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 55,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ,, 45,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds ..... ,, 89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD and SILVER imported.

STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

W. T. JONES,
Manager.

BANKING

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ... 59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE:
32-38, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum covered amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOAN AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

General Banking and Exchange business of every description transacted.

T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital ..... Fl. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund Fl. 75,000,000 about £6,250,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES:

Ampenan	Palembang
Bandeong	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Problinggo
Gorantolo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Guaranty Trust Company, of New York.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Golman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
314, Hornby Road (J. N. Petit Institute Building).
Post Box No. 876.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. de GRAAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum asarued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. H. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
ASSETS EXCEED RS. 30,00,000.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
5% P.A. ON DAILY BALANCES.

As long as the Government of India finds it difficult to borrow funds in the open market at a rate of interest lower than 6 per cent. p. a. or at any rate below 5 per cent. p. a. we have decided to give full advantage to our customers of the predicament of the Government and to grant them 5 per cent. p. a. on their daily balances with us on Savings Accounts on and from the 1st of August, 1922. Interest payable only on the 31st day of December each year, even though an account may be closed earlier.

Investments mainly in or against Government of India Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act. For rules and particulars apply to

YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE, Esq., Director, Girgaum Branch
Dr. PRABHAKAR S SHILOTRI, M.A. Ph. D., Managing Director

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 65,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 297.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 100,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... 25,50,130.
Reserved Fund 18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
AmballaCity	Hyderabad (Sind)	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant	Jullundur	Okara (Deseste
Bombay	Jammu	Montgomery),
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

Rs. 4,674

Our PRUDENTIAL Deposit Account has become very popular. We receive Deposits daily. Our clients are to be met all over India and even in Mospot & Africa.

Pay Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 50 monthly for 252 months and after 21 years draw

Rs. 2,337,
Rs. 4,674
AND
Rs. 23,370
respectively

Rs.10 a Month paid regularly will bring Rs. 4,674 at the end of 252 months

YOU CAN BANK BY POST

or personally—Distance is no hindrance

6% WIDOWS' & ORPHANS' FUND
INTEREST PAID MONTHLY

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Full Particulars Free from

THE INDUSTRIAL AND EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Phone 5305. Deptt. B. Post Box 22. BOMBAY.
Branches: Kapurthala, Karachi, Surat and Rawalpindi.
SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.
Prospectus Free.

INSURANCE

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.

(Head Office:—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LD

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
A PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

	Rs.
Total Invested Funds Exceed	54,00,000
Total Claims Paid over	14,00,000
New Business—1921	55,88,500
New Business—Jan. to Aug., 1922 ...	36,22,000

A "National" Policy combines all that is best and latest for Life Assurance Protection. A specimen Policy form is enclosed with every Prospectus which will amply repay perusal.

For forms, Agencies, etc., apply to:
J. A. KIMBER, General Manager.
S. N. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. and C. I.,
Esufally Buildings,
Opposite W. and A. Graham and Company,
Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD,

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation-Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent., on sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April 1923, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One lakh.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager.
Bombay Branch.
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOLDOL "SHRI HARI" GOLDOL

GOLDOL ELECTRIC MEDICAL HALL

Goldol is positive cure for impotency, lost energy, weak nerves and self-abuse. Only pill a day after food with milk or water. Rs. 10 per bottle. Hours 7 to 9. Fee Rs. 3 only Specialis for Piles, Hydrocele, Asthma, Impotency, Diabetes, Female and Skin Diseases, Cancer, Scrofula, Paralysis, Consumption, Fistula, Venereal Diseases, Hernia.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN AND ELECTRO HOMŒOPATH.
SHRI K. M. BARDOLIWALA, M.B.E.H. (LONDON),
No. 2, 3rd Bhoiwada, BOMBAY
Opposite Swaminarayan Temple.

KATOL
STICKS.

Destroys Mosquitoes, Rs. 1-4-0 per box.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

NERVINUS.

(Registered Under Indian Patents Act.)

A Real Elixir of Life

Possesses the wonderful power of imparting a feeling of everlasting youth. Makes life full of vivacity, enthusiasm nd pleasure Thousands of people are to-day enjoying every moment of existence and the powers of youthful manhood.

Used in conjunction with an external application, the preparation of which is a secret, it produces in a short time an effect that can only be described as marvellous. No re-action follows. It is absolutely harmless. It does nothing but real permanent good, rejuvenating the entire system, checking dyspepsia, curing constipation and many other ills quickly, surely and permanently. Is the best and the safest Blood Purifier and general tonic for young and old and for both sexes. NERVINUS (with gold) this real Elixir of life costs you only Rs. 5, whilst the external remedy ORGAN OIL, is Rs. 2-8. The complete set which will make of you a new man, sent for Rs. 7, postage and packing extra.

Hundreds of well-known people have testified to the merits of this amazing Elixir. Says Dr. N. C. Dutt, Sanitary Inspector, Cossipur Circle:—Nervinus produced marvellous effects. Dr. R. N. Gosh, Jamtara:—I can assure that some of the worst cases have responded to its action like a charm. P. G. Lobo, Esq., Camp, Belgaum:—I had put on 12lbs of flesh during 2 months of your treatment. Mr. Maung Pye, Head Clerk to L. K. Mitter, Esq., Advocate, Mandalay:—Proved a downright benefit in many diseases. Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Jamshedpur:—The best medicine for restoring health. Mr. Mahomed Rouf Khan, C.I.D. Dept., Patna:—The las bottle d well Please send me one bottle.

If you wish to enjoy life, write now to—

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS.

MIHIJAM, E. I. R.

X'MAS BAZAR.

A Large Assortment of
Toys Dolls & Fancy Goods.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

N S. MISTRY.

SHOP & SHOW ROOM.
No. 5, Saraswati Mahal.
Crawford Market.
BOMBAY.

VERINA BALM

A most Powerful Remedy for all kinds of Urinary Diseases arising from whatever causes. Permanent cure guaranteed or money will be cheerfully returned without question. Price per Bottle Rs. 3/- post free.

S. PAUL & Co., CHEMISTS,
(Dept. B. C.) 4, Hospital Street,
Dharamtola, Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED 1874

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Result of 16th Triennial Valuation
SURPLUS RS. 22 LAKHS
enabling maintenance BONUS at same rates as on the last occasion.
Whole Life Policies Rs. 10 per 1000 per annum.
Endowment Policies Rs. 8 per 1000 per annum.
STRINGENT VALUATION GUARANTEES HIGHLY SATISFACTORY FUTURE PROSPECTS,
The Company affords Excellent Security.
Participating Policies effected at once can earn three Years' bonus at next Valuation as at 31st December 1924.
For particulars apply to
H. Edwin Jones, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions
Museum west, BOMBAY.
THE ONLY PLACE In India where

HYDROCELE

Is Cured by Qualified Experts
CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed, Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
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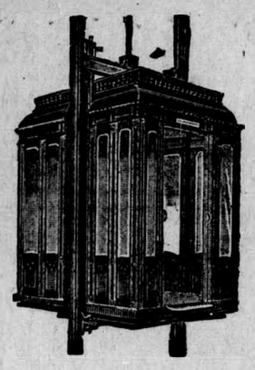

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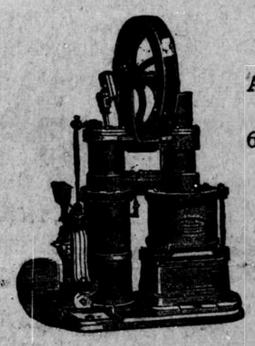

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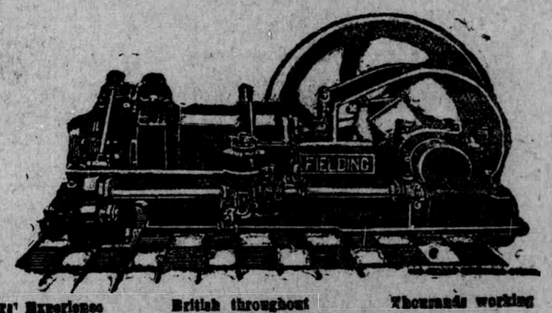

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A R5964

WANTED—A respectable firm in Bombay to act as CHIEF AGENTS for the Marine Department of an Insurance Office. Apply stating experience, Class of business, and amount to Box No 8877, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5948

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, knowledge of Typewriting, Correspondence and Accounts essential. Apply with testimonials to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA SONS AND CO., LTD., Warli, Bombay, No. 18.
A15268

WANTED—A PARSEE GRADUATE, experienced in Commercial correspondence, to do correspondence and other sundry work in a respectable Parsee family. One conversant with law preferred. Apply stating salary and qualifications to Box No 8879, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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GROUND FLOOR of Panthaki Lodge, five minutes' walk from the Santa Cruz Station. Monthly rent Rs. 150. Apply there.
C R5951

TO LET—ABBA BUILDING at Carnac Road and Jambulwadi, Shops, Godowns, Offices and Blocks. Apply HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., 173, Jackeria Musjid.
C R5896

TO BE LET—FOURTH FLOOR, two blocks airy rooms, rent Rs. 145 each at Chagla Mansion, Sussex Road, Byculla. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Khadk Bazar, Mandvi.
C R.5695.

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C R.5701.

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C.15295.

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Underwood latest Policy	200
Royal Flecap size	100

Ribons, Carbon papers. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington Portable with Case New,	275
Blick 7, Rs. 75, Remington 7, 80,	90
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer,	110
National Portable, Rs. 115, Fox Portable,	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 110, 5, B. S. 140, Brief,	140
Noiseless, Rs. 125, Multiplex Hammond,	150
Mercedes, Century Possible, new, Rs. 175,	200
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 200, Brief, 185,	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200 Dec. Tabulators	225
L C. Smith and Bros. 3 Brief, Silent,	225
Oliver 9, Latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size,	250
Remington 10 Visible Rs. 175, 200, 220,	275
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 200, 10, Brief,	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new,	
Gujarati Remington 9 Brief little used	200

Nicolla and Company, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO BE LET.

In Amrut Building Dougall Road, Ballard Estate two flats of four bed rooms with attached bath and lavatories, and drawing rooms also kitchen, store and servants bath. Two flats of one bed room and drawing room kitchen and Bath room

For rents and particulars please apply to the owner on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. or between 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to

AMRATLAL AMARCHAND.
36, Kazi Sayad St., Mandvi.
Bombay No. 9.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Chief Officer of the Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 550 rising by annual increments of Rs. 75 to Rs. 700.

Preference will be given to a person with administrative and engineering qualifications.

Applicants should state age, qualifications, previous experience and submit applications through the Head of Office or Department together with true copies of testimonials. They should also be prepared (if necessary) to appear personally at the Municipal office for an interview at their own cost. The selected candidate will be required to join from 1-4-1923 and to be on probation for 6 months and to contribute to his pension himself, and to subscribe to the General Provident Fund (if in Government service) and in other cases to the Municipal Provident Fund and to give security of Rs. 2,000. He will be required to give three month's notice of his resignation of service.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 31st January, 1923.

(Sd.) K. G. GUNJIKAR.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal office, Bandra, 16th December 1922.
C.15207.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company will be removed to SUDAMA HOUSE, SPROTT ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE as from TUESDAY, the 2nd day of January. 1923.

DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
December 23rd. 1922.
C.15210.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company will be REMOVED to SUDAMA HOUSE, SPROTT ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE, as from TUESDAY, the 2nd day of January, 1923.

DHARAMSI MORARJI & Co.
Agents,
Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, Dec. 23, 1922.
C15208

FOR SALE.

STEAM LAUNCHES.
STEEL BARGES.

WE have for sale on behalf of the Disposals Board
Eighteen 50 foot STEAM LAUNCHES.
Fifteen 150 Foot STEEL BARGES.
One 151 foot STEEL OIL BARGES.
These crafts are lying in Bombay Harbour and will be sold as they lie. They can be inspected on application to the undersigned and no reasonable offer will be refused.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & COMPANY.
Nicol Road, Bombay.
C15146

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK WILL BE CLOSED on MONDAY, the 1st proximo that day being a Punblic Holiday (New Year) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

B. A. DON.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay. 23rd December, 1922.
C15252

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

GUARANTEED.
British standard tests and specifications.
Used by
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
and
Leading Firms in
REINFORCED Concrete Work.
For particulars apply to:—
PURUSHOTAM VITHALDAS &CO.,
No. 2 Rampart Row, Fort BOMBAY.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED.

FOURTH CALL:

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company held on the 29th day of November, 1922, a Call of Rs. 10 per share on the Ordinary Shares and Rs. 10 per share on the Preference Shares of this Company was made, and it was determined that such Call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office of the Company on or before the 2nd day of January, 1923, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

The above Call is made payable by such shareholders as are on the Company's Register on the 5th December 1922.

By Order of the Board
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.
Agents.
Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort.
29th November 1922.
C15025

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO. LTD.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company will be REMOVED to "SUDAMA HOUSE," 3rd Floor, 31, Sprott Road, (behind New Customs House) Ballard Estate, Fort on the 2nd January, 1923.

For the Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ltd.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
15219.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS.

of

ISMAIL BUILDING
381, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

will occupy

GULESTAN

No. 6 NAPIER ROAD, FORT,

as from

DECEMBER. 27. 1922.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

ALTERATION IN THE TIMINGS OF TRAIN SERVICE OVER THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

ON and from 1st January, 1923, a shuttle train service carrying first, second and third class passengers will be introduced between Kalyan and Atgaon to the following timings:—

DOWN.

		H.	M.
Kalyan	..... Dep.	12	20
Atgaon	..... Arr.	13	48

UP.

		H.	M.
Atgaon	..... Dep.	14	20
Kalyan	..... Arr.	15	35

On and from the same date, shuttle trains between Kalyan and Badlapur will run to the following revised timings:—

DOWN.

		H.	M.	H.	M.
Kalyan	... Dep.	9	40	17	5
Badlapur	... Arr.	10	4	17	23

UP.

		H.	M.	H.	M.
Badlapur	... Dep.	11	10	17	50
Kalyan	... Arr.	11	37	18	17

PACHORA JAMNER RAILWAY.

The revised Train Service on Pachora Jamner Railway will, from 1st January, 1923, be as follows:—

DOWN.

		H.	M.	H.	M.
Pachora	... Dep.	7	20	15	0
Jamner	... Arr.	10	25	18	5

UP.

		H.	M.	H.	M.
Jamner	... Dep.	10	55	18	35
Pachora	... Arr.	14	0	21	48

For detailed timings, see Sheet Time Tables at stations.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
27-12-1922.
C15285

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO BE LET.

Premises on Ballard Estate at moderate Rent PLOT NO. 16, suitable for Hotels, Show Rooms, Offices Specially for Banks to open Branch. Best Situation, open from all sides. In front of E. D. Sassoon & Coy's Building, and opposite to New Custom House. Apply within or to the Proprietor Ranchhoddas Vurjivandas (Chandewadi Madheo Bhuvan, Bombay 4). Telephone No. 748.
C15190

NOTICE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY for Investers and persons interested in Electrical Engineering business. Owner of a large profitable going concern invites offers for purchase or Partnership. Please see Mr. SHAH C/o Messrs. Khambata and Co., Solicitors, 56, Esplanade Road.
C15282

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "NAGATO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 29th Dec. from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE.

THE BHURTPORE PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND of Rupees Sixteen per share will be paid on and after the 4th January, 1923 between 12-30 to 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered office of the Company No. 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 28th December, 1922.

By order of the Board.
PREMJI OOKERDA & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 28th December 1922.
C. 15286.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE FOLLOWING SHARE CERTIFICATES standing in the name of the deceased Harkisondas Jamnadas Shah have been lost or misplaced Any claim in respect of the same should be notified within one month to the registered office of the Company, otherwise duplicates will be issued to the above owner.

The Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills Co, Ltd., Shares Nos. 40990 and 40991.
The Indian Woollen Mills Co, Ltd. Shares Nos. 7694 and 7695.
The Indian Bleaching and Dyeing Co., Share No. 1110.
E.5963

NOTICE.

THE GOCULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND of Rupees eight per share will be paid on and after the 6th January, 1923 between 12-30 to 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered office of the Company No. 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 28th December 1922.

By order of the Board,
VALABHDAS DAYAL & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay 28th December 1922.
C15287

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPG. & WG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Sleater Road, Grant Road, Bombay (adjoining mill Premises) on THURSDAY, the 18th day of January 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the year ended the 31st March 1921.
2. To receive and adopt the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the year ended the 31st March 1922.
3. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current Year and to fix his or their remuneration.

D. M. WADIA,
Manager,
(Appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 5372 of 1921).
Bombay, 30-12-1922.
C15284

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank on THURSDAY, the 18th January, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing in the manner required for passing an Extraordinary Resolution, the following resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 5,00,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs 50 each of which 8,00,000 shares have been issued with Rs. 7-8-0 paid up on each share, to Rs. 1,50,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 15 each out of which 8,00,000 shares of Rs. 7-8-0 paid up shall be deemed to have been issued and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of shares from Rs. 50 to Rs. 15 each and extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital on the shares to the extent of Rs. 35 per share.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) B. H. BHARGAVA.
Secretary.
Union Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 30th December 1922.
C.15283.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 911 of 1921.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 18th day of February 1921.

Summons to answer plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

CHIMANLAL CHUNILAL DOCTOR, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Lamington Road, outside the the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

versus

(1) KASHIBHAI LALLUBHAI PATEL, (2) CHOTABHAI LALLUBHAI PATEL, (3) CHIMANLAL CHATURBHAI PATEL, all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants, at present residing at Damaun Road, outside the Jurisdiction of this Court and (4) NAGINDAS DAMODARDAS SHETH, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff claims from the Defendants Rs. 17,806-12-0 as per particulars annexed to the Plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 23rd day of January, 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by, some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 10th day of March, 1921.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAWALA, for Prothonotary.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) D. N. D. KHANDALAWALA,
The 10th day of March, 1921.
Messrs. MANTRI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C15294

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P RAILWAY
25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS HOUSE-BUILDERS TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

On FRIDAY, the 5th January 1923 at p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Sewree Bunder by order of Rai Bahadur Bhugwandas Bagla and on account and at the risk of Munji Ladak, Proprietor of Messrs. Gullam Hussein Lalji and Co.

About 58 Tons Teak Square 205 Pieces Mark B of contract D/1-9-1921.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th Dec. 1922.

MESSRS. MERCHANT & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

41, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
AN AUCTION SALE OF STONES AND CARTS RUBBLES.

Under instructions from The Tata Construction Co. Ltd., and by virtue of the powers vested in them under the indenture of Lease, dated the 18th February, 1922, made between Messrs. Tata Construction Co., Ltd., of the one part and Rajaram Dhondu Khanwale of the other part, Messrs. MERCHANT and Co., will proceed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd January 1923, at about 4 p.m. at Kalachowki Quarries on account and at the risk of the said Leasee the following Materials.

About 5,000 Stones and about 100 Carts Rubble, lying on all that Piece and Parcel of Land known as Kalachowki Quarries.

For particulars and the conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned.

MERCHANT AND CO.
Auctioneers.

Know Thyself.

UNIQUE & WONDERFUL METHOD.

No date of birth, etc, required.

No palmistry either.

At your residence or by Post.

Very useful in life.

For particulars write Box 8882.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF SPANNERS, HOOKS, AND EYES, HAMMERS, SHEARS, LOCKS AND BUTTONS, WIRE GAUGES, ETC.,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 30th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by public auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc, etc.

By order of the Banks concerned:—
3 cases containing cutting pliers, spanners, vices etc
2 cases containing Hammers, Choppers, shears, etc.
3 cases containing Brass bolts, Button and Locks.
3 cases containing steel bar cramps, wire gauges etc.
2 cases containing locks of (Miller Lock & Co.)
2 cases containing shears of (Acme Shear Co)
1 case needles.

AT 2-30 P. M.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred dogcart.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred English Brougham
1 Waler horse going in harness.
1 Arab horse going in saddle and harness.
1 Dixie Flyee motor car 5-seater 4-cylinder, 29 H P in good running order.
1 Visa-Vis in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD CORNER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, attorneys for the mortgagee, Mr. Amratlal Amarchand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting mortgagor, Adamally Allibhai Suratwalla in exercise of the power of sale reserved to under an Indenture of first mortgage dated 13th day of November 1920, made between the mortgagor of one part and the mortgagee of the other part. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on THURSDAY, 15th February 1923, sell by public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the foras tenre redeemed from payment of Tax (together with the measuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon) situate lying and being at the corner of Grant Road and Falkland Road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred forty-two square yards or there abouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 156, New No. 13864, Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 6062, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D. Ward No. 4200—4201 and E. Ward No. 2519—2520, Street No. 1 and 437 and bounded as follows towards the East by the public passage called Arab Lane towards the West by the property of the Fire Temple belonging to Sorabji Hormusji Ranji towards the south by Grant Road and Falkland Road and towards the north by the property of Ratanji Maneckji Ratnagar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 7th day of January, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Nepeansea Road, next to Sir P. M. Mehta's bungalow, very valuable and handsome made to order house hold furniture by Roberts & others, rich glass crockery and plated ware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dump waiters, rich carpets, chester field sofa and easy chair, fancy cabinets table ornaments, one sweet tone cottage piano combined with pianola, single and double bedsteads, alwyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, cheval glass, rocking chair, hat stand, reclining sofa, teapoys, writing tables, glass door book cases, ice box aluminum utensils etc etc. The property of C. Judge Esq. and others Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30th Dec. 1922.

G. W. M. REYNOLDS'

BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.	Rs.	A.
1. Ellen Percy 8 vols.	3	4
2. Mary Price, 8 vols.	5	0
3. Young Duchess 4 vols.	3	0
4. Rosa Lambert, 4 vols.	2	0
5. Loves of the Harem, 4 vols.	3	0
6. Margaret, 4 vols.	3	0
7. The Massacre of Glencoe, 4 vols.	3	0
8. The Virgin's Kiss, 4 vols.	2	8
9. Canonbury House, 3 vols.	2	4
10. Mysteries of Old London, 8 vols	2	4
11. Pope Joan, 3 vols.	1	12
12. Soldier's Wife, 2 vols.	1	8
13. Leila, 2 vols.	1	8
14. Robert Macaire, 2 vols.	1	4
15. Grace Darling	0	12
16. Young Fisherman	0	10
17. Mary Stuart, 2 vols.	1	4
18. May Middleton, 2 vols.	1	8
19. Kenneth, 4 vols.	2	8
20. Necromancer, 3 vols.	2	4
21. Master Timothy's Book Case, 2 vols.	1	12
22. Omar, 4 vols.	2	8
23. Wagner, 3 vols.	1	12
24. Empress Eugene's Boudoir, 3 vols	2	4
25. Seamstress, 2 vols.	1	0
26. Faust, 2 vols.	1	8
27. Coral Island, 4 vols.	2	0
28. Mysteries of Paris by Eugene Sue	1	0

Apply to:—THANALAKSHMI & CO.,
Sowcarpet, MADRAS.

KATOL

THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER.
Annas 12 per tin.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

Cure Your Eye.

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Sye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness ess., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

ALL YOUR PRINTING WORK
CAN BE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Press

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES LTD.
To-Night at 9-30 P. M.
To-Morrow at 5-30 P. M.
BANDMAN'S EASTERN CIRCUIT LT.
Presents
EDDIE GARR'S
NEW MUSICAL COMPANY
"SMILESTONES"
Booking at Rose & Co. up to 1 p. m. after 3 p. m. at the Theatre.
CINEMA To-day at 6-30 P. M.
For the first time in Bombay
"THE MONEY CHANGERS"
A Melodramatic sensation that will thrill you.

THE EMPIRE

SPECIAL X'MAS ANNOUNCEMENT.

MADAN THEATRES, LD., have pleasu re in presenting the following film masterpieces during the festive season.

Saturday Dec. 30th at 4,—6,—8 and 10 p. m.
"LES MISERABLES"
Adapted from Victor Hugo's famous novel.

Sunday Dec. 31st at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"MR. WU."
featuring MATHESON LANG

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 4, 6, 8 and 10 p.m.
TO-MORROW at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES, LTD.'S
CALCUTTA TOPICAL:
VIEWS TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE
KING-EMPEROR'S CUP RACE 1922
AND
VICEROY'S CUP RACE 1922

THE EMPRESS

SPECIAL X'MAS ANNOUNCEMENT.

MADAN THEATRES, LD., have pleasure in presenting the following film masterpieces during the festive season.

Saturday Dec. 30th at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"Tillies Punctured Romance"
featuring CHARLIE CHAPLIN and MARIE DRESSLER

Sunday Dec. 31st at 4, 6, 8 and 10 p. m
"ROMEO AND JULIET"
The love story of the ages.
featuring F. X. BUSHMAN and BEVERLEY BAYNE

ONE WEEK MORE.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS
STAR SUPER PRODUCTION
The Supreme Sacrifice
OR
BHISHMA
BANA SHAYYA
Produced with costumes and settings of dazzling magnificence
BY
Star Films Ltd.
SEE HOW PRINCES AMBA avenged herself on Bhishma at the Koorokshetra in the Mighty War of Mahabharat for which the Divine was born as Krishna—and
THE GRAND EXPOSITION OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER AT GOA.
POPULAR PRICES
Extra show To-day at 3-30.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS

A FEAST OF THE MOVIES!

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
ONE GLORIOUS MILLION-DOLLAR PICTURE EACH DAY

The Management of the West-End Cinema announce with genuine gratification that they have a most delightful Surprise in store for their Patrons—a sensational good news

A CINEMA FEAST GALORE!

One Masterpiece each One Day!

PROGRAMME.

TO-DAY Sat. 30th.—"CLEOPATRA".
The stupendous Million Dollar Picture by William Fox.
TO-MORROW Sun., 31st.—"ALADIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP".
Yet another Million-Dollar screen fantasy by William Fox
Mon., 1st—"WHY CHANGE YOUR WIFE?"
A Cecil B. De Mille Million Dollar Production starring the Cinema idols Thomas Meighan and Gloria Swanson.
Tues. 2nd.—"OH, YOU WOMAN!"
An enchanting Paramount Picture featuring Ernest Trieux
Wed., 3rd.—"THE DARK LANTERN".
A Realart Magnificent Drama starring Alice Brady.
Thurs., 4th.—"THE GARTER GIRL".
A splendid Vitagraph Drama featuring Corinne Griffith.
Friday, 5th.—"THE GENTLEMAN RIDER".
A supremely attractive racing Drama.

ALL TOGETHER AN EXCEPTIONALLY BRILLIANT BILL!
A CINEMA FEAST FOR THE GODS!

Biggest and the Mightiest

Five Shows To-day, To-morrow and on Monday at 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD)
TO-DAY
FIRST THREE EPISODES
"THE TIGER'S TRAIL"
(A PATHE SUPER-SERIAL)
WITH
RUTH ROLAND AND GEORGE LARKIN
ACTION and THRILLS from START to FINISH
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.
USUAL TIMES AND PRICES.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
The most powerful story
DHARMA-VIJAY
PRODUCED BY
Kohinoor Film Company

PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST NEW

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

ARYA SUBODH NATAK MANDALI
will celebrate their esteemed play
4th play 104th play
ASURI LALASA
at the
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD,
on Saturday, 30th December, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).
Special Attraction Special Attraction
MISS MARY'S
Wonderful Dance in the 1st and 2nd acts.
Rates of admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8, 1, As. 8,
To save disappointment reserve your seats beforehand at Madhavashram.
K. P. PANDIT
Manager, Bombay Season.

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE,
Saturday 30th Dec. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
RAKSHASI MAHTWAKANKSHA
Sunday 31st Dec. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Monday 1st July 1923 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI
postponed

Concert! Concert!

by Prof. S. KATYAK
THRILLING DANCES
on the
SAW & BATAS
Place: MARWADI VIDYALAYA
Day: To-morrow SUNDAY, 31st Dec.
TIME: 9 p. m.
CONCERT! CONCERT!

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Presents
Hindusthan Film Co.'s
Great Mythological Production
AHI—MAHI VADH
Thrilling scenes of Sita's capture —Hanuman's duel fight—Ram and Laxman's fight with Ahi and Mahi Ravans.
Daily 4 shows—5 shows on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.
Saturday 30th December, 1922.
SHAKUNTAL (P. M. 8 Night
Sunday 31st December, 1922.
EKACHAPYLA (P. M. 2-30, Noon))
Monday 1st January, 1923.
FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY,
SWAYAMVAR (P. M. 2-30, Noon

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 29.

The western disturbance has given local snow in Kashmir with a light fall at Drosh. It is passing eastwards and is weakening. Sonamarg reports three feet snow.
Forecast:—No larger change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 29th December 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded at Ambala but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi and in excess at Multan. Day temperature was below the average at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the west, and in defect in the east. Day temperature was below normal, night temperature was below the average at Jhansi, the defect from the normal being 9 deg. and the reading recorded 42 deg.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded and at Ajmer humidity is in defect. Day temperature was below normal at Jacobabad, night temperature was lower than usual in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and in Kathiawar humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal or below the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north of the division and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Akola and Nagpur. Day temperature was nearly normal or below the average; night temperature was considerably below the average, the defect from the normal being 10 deg. at Khandwa and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and at Ratnagiri and Mormugao humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature was nearly normal or lower than usual; night temperature was from 3 deg to 11 deg. below the average, the thermometer falling to 41 deg at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance has given no rain. Skies have cleared in the north and west Punjab and are lightly clouded over the rest of northwest India and over the United Provinces and the North Central Provinces. Light cloud also covers the skies at a few stations to the south of the Peninsula. Night temperature was considerably lower than usual in the central parts of the reporting area and in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

Forecast:—No large change is likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 28th December 1922.

The western disturbance has caused nearly general rain in north Baluchistan and snow in Kashmir with a few falls in the North-west Frontier Province and the north Punjab. Local rain is reported from the southeast Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Sonamarg, Pishin one inch; Quetta a half; Chaman three-quarters; Kalat, Dalbandin a quarter; Cuddalore a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 29TH OF DEC 1922.

DIVISION.	Temp. in Shade, Maximum past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade, Minimum past 24 hrs.	Humidity At 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire 28th	59.2	48.8	84	..	0.05	—3.69
Do.	76.3	57.8	51	..	1.85	+0.45
Jask ..	75.2	69.1	63	..	0	—0.96
Muskat Do. th	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	68.0	46.6	85	..	0	—0.28
Rawalpindi	56.7	39.1	..	..	4.06	+2.86
Lahore ..	69.5	43.3	92	..	1.31	+0.59
Hissar ..	70.9	40.7	85	..	0.34	+0.08
Ambala ..	67.6	44.8	83	..	1.07	+0.24
Delhi ..	65.0	47.9	78	..	1.06	+0.53
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	67.5	45 9	72	..	1.00	+0.69
Mainpuri ..	68.0	45.1	89	..	0.36	—0.17
Jhansi ..	71.0	42.3	74	..	0.64	+0.37
Cawnpore ..	68.3	49.9	75	..	0.63	+0.69
Allahabad ..	68.1	43.8	72	..	0.53	—0.06
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	66.5	45.9	66	..	0.02	—0.36
Karachi ..	76.4	56.1	67	..	0.03	—0.15
Ajmer.. ..	73.2	40.4	60	..	0	—0.47
Jaipur ..	73.3	43.2	60	..	1.01	+0.66
Kotah ..	73.6	46.0	61	..	0.08	—0.26
Mount Abu ..	68.7	49.8	42	..	0.05	—0.26
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	76.6	45.5	43	..	0	—0.13
Dwarka ..	77.5	57 7	71	..	0.45	+0.30
Veraval ..	78.3	60.1	55	..	0.26	—0.04
Rajkot ..	80.3	49.5	4	..	0	—0.26
Bhavnagar Para ..	80.5	49.3	40	..	0.05	—0.25
Surat ..	83.5	53..	50	..	0.13	—0.11
Ahmedabad ..	81.8	55.1	49	..	0	—0.16
Deesa ..	82.0	46.2	54	..	0	—0.15
Neemuch ..	74.5	44.0	43	..	0.85	—0.14
Indore ..	76.9	41.9	58	..	2.76	+0.55
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	76.5	39.7	72	..	1.57	+2.13
Saugor ..	74.2	47.6	84	..	1.01	+0.73
Hoshangabad ..	74.5	43.2	68	..	2.68	+0.98
Khandwa ..	80.7	40.5	60	..	0.90	+1.06
Akola ..	81.5	3.2	44	..	2.12	+0.66
Amraoti ..	80.8	5.3	42	..	1.52	+1.03
Nagpur ..	77.8	47.2	41	..	1.99	+0.45
Chanda ..	77.1	43.0	66	..	2.37	+0.73
Raipur ..	74.7	47.9	67	..	1.04	+1.41
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	83.0	66.1	67	..	0.14	+0.26
Ratnagir ..	88.2	65.2	26	..	2.47	—0.25
Marmagao ..	81.8	67.3	64	..	4.62	+1.56
Karwar ..	87.5	62.4	81	..	3.28	+2.44
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	81.6	42.5	38	..	0.73	+1.33
Ahmednagar ..	79.1	41.4	43	..	10.08	—0.06
Poona ..	79.4	43.7	56	..	0.60	+5.56
Sholapur ..	83.2	51.3	35	..	3.19	+1.33
Bijapur ..	80.7	49.5	46	..	0.61	+3.56
Belgaum ..	79.0	54.0	41	..	4.06	+3.27
Aurangabad ..	79.4	44.0	44	..	5.94	+5.09
Nizamabad (Indur)	80.7	42.6	66	..	1.28	+0.67
Hyderabad ..	80.5	48.5	67	..	0.86	—0.19
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	90.0	68.6	59	..	2.96	—0.35
Calicut ..	87.2	67.6	76	..	9.25	+3.32
Cochin ..	87.4	71.1	64	..	12.49	+4.63
Colombo ..	88.4	69.4	82	..	25.01	+9.99
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	80.3	60.2	0	..	17.62	+11.57
Bellary ..	85.5	56.7	52	..	6.55	+3.39
Cuddapah ..	85.8	63.0	75	..	14.02	+9.32
Madras ..	83.6	62.0	75	..	33.20	+14.11
Bangalore ..	80.0	54.3	83	..	5.35	+3.25
Coimbatore.. ..	85.4	64.8	74	..	9.05	+4.46
Trichinopoly ..	82.3	65.9	70	..	14.82	+7.17
Negapatam ..	81.1	67.5	74	0.06	12.53	—14.78

GUARANTEED CURE

For T.B. Bone, T.B. Intestine, etc.
No operation. No injection. Our medicines are Non-poisonous.
DOCTOR SAM, WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road, Lucknow, U. P.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 27th.

	Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
,, Sales of East Indian	—
,, Import	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Declined owing to Bear pressure and liquidation and to favourable weather reports.

Mid. American Spot Quiet		15·45
Egyptian F. G. S. Sakels		17·90
New York, 11 a.m.		—
As known in Liverpool at closing time		
	May	26 86
	May	26 94
	July	26·71
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	26·56
	July	26·40

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Dec. 27th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months	To day's Price.
Dec.	—
Jan.	14·74
Feb.	—
Mar.	14·18
April	14·44
May	14·44
June	—
July	14·23
Aug	14·01
Sep	—
Oct.	—
Nov	—
Egyptian March	17.40
,, July	17·80

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 27th.

Months	To-day's prices
December	14·90
January	14 76
February	14 66
March	14 61
April	14 51
May	14 44
June	14.33
July	14 23
August	14 01
September	13·88
Oct.	13·33
Nov	13·18

Tone :—Quiet but Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Dec. 27th

M. G. Bengal	Good	8·40
,, ,,	Fully Good	8·90
,, ,,	Fine	9·20
No. 1 Oomra	Good	10·45
,, ,,	Fully Good	10·85
,, ,,	Fine	11·25
M. G. Broach,	Good	12·20
,, ,,	Fully Good	12·60
,, ,,	Fine	18 00
,, Scinde	Good	8 30
,, ,,	Fully Good	8·70
,, ,,	Fine	9·20

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Dec, 27th.

Bales.

Total in Sight etc.	Not received.
East Indian Sales	7,58,000
Total speculation	53,000
,, Export	170,000
East Indian Export	38,36,000
East Indian Stock	27,000
,, ,, Forwarded	—
,, ,, Actual Export	—
,, ,, Imports	—
,, ,, Speculation	—
American Afloat	—
East Indian Afloat	—
Total Afloat	—

NEW YORK COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 27th.

Months.	To-day's prices
Dec.	17.05
Jan.	17.05
Feb.	17,20
March	17 30
April	17.50
May	17 55
June	17.60
July	17,70
Aug.	17,75
Sept.	17.80
Oct.	17·85
Nov.	17·90

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 27th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		41,000
,, Exports to Great Britain		5,000
,, ,, to Continent		6,000
Futures at New York	Jan.	26 56
	March	26·83
	May	26,86
	July	26 60
Spot Cotton at New York		26 75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		26·50
Futures at New Orleans	March	26 51
	May	26 51
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		11 3/8
Demand Bills		—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		63 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Dec. 28th.

	To-days Prices.
Futures at New York, Jan.	26·47
Mar.	26·68
May	26·69
July	26·41

Liverpool, Dec, 28th.

Sutton Del. M.U. G.O.G Liverpool. Jan.	14·69
Mar.	14·54
May	14·33
July	14·15

London, Dec 28th.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 1 8 Steady.
Bar Gold £4·8·11 Firm.
Bar Silver Spot 31 3/8 Unsettled.

MONEY MARKET.

London Dec. 27th.

Banks 3 per cent.	5
Bar Silver Spot	30 15/16
3 months bills	30 1/16

India bought steady.

Discount Rate of England Bate 3 per cent. since 17th July 1922	3
Interest day to day loans	1 1 4
7 day market loans	2 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

London. Dec 27.

WHEAT.

Socorlo Sanua Ye—62 1/2lbs	—
Barretta Susso—63 lbs Jan-Feb. Sellers	47/9
Australian 63lbs. Jan-Feb. Sellers	47/8
Karachi Barley Feb.-March Sellers	52/3
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F.	31
Wheat Red Karachi 480 lbs. C.I.F. Dec.-Jan. Buyers	50/6
Wheat Choice whites Bombay Dec.-Jan. Buyers	50
Tone of Wheats—Firmly held.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/2
Hongkong	117
National	43
P. and O. Banking Corporation	14
Eastern Bank	5 1/4

SEEDS.

LINSEED, Real Bold Dec.-Jan. Sellers	17 3/8
RAPESEED Yellow Guzerat per ton Dec.. Paid	—
RAPESEED Brown, Cawnpore per ton Dec. Paid Firmer	—
LINSEED, Argentine Dec.-Jan. Seller Quiet	£ 17 1/2
LINSEED Bombay per ton Firm tending Dearer	—
Tone of Linseed :—	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (scarce delivered per ton) Dec-Jan. Value	£ 87/8
FORIAR APESEED.—Dec.-Jan. Quiet	£ 16 7/8

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 67 1/2
Standard Copper G M.B.	£ 64 3/8
Copper Brazier	£ 82
Yellow Metal	7 15/16
Hard Spelter	28 5/-
Corrugated Sheets	17 5/16

WAR LOANS, &c.

Unched.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	£ 85 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 88
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 13/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	55 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37 1/2 ,,
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	53
Govt. Securits 3½%	55 ,,
Indian Loan 7 %	£ 110 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Jan.-Feb.	13 1 4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	14
Freight of Coal—Jard S to Bombay	14/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java C. & F. Bombay Brown Sugar Calcutta Jan. Nominal	—
Fine white Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. Sellers	20, 4
Fine White Java, C. & F Bombay Jan-Mar. Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan Sellers	20/6 3/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan Sellers	20, 6 3/4
Tone—Steady held.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Dec. 29.

To-day 9 points in New York futures and 7 points in Liverpool were reported lower. At the opening New York market eased on long liquidation and somewhat unfavourable political situation, but later improved on Commission Houses buying. The undertone remains strong. We do not think market would decline much and would still advise buying on any break.

The Marwari bazar opened this morning steady for F G M G Broach April-May at Rs. 469½. At the opening some offices were buyers which raised the values to Rs. 477. The market again touched Rs. 475¼. On general and free buying by a Japan House the market advanced to Rs. 480, and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 478½. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 479½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 481. At the opening a Japan House was a buyer. The market closed at Rs. 479. Fine M G Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 422½ and steadily went up to Rs. 429 on free buying by a Japan House the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 428. While Oomra March opened at Rs. 419½ some Offices and a Japan House were buying this description and the vaules improved to Rs. 424½, the rate being Rs. 423 at 4 p.m. F G M G Bengal December-January was Rs. 346 while March was quoted at Rs. 344.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain steady with a good demand for high class Oomras and nice stapled cotton. We still adhere to our opinion for the forward market and look for higher prices.

To-day's tenders are as under :—
F M G Central Provinces No. 1 400 bales.
F G M G Bengal nil.
Up-to-date 200 bales Berar, 400 bales Central Provinces No 1 and 700 bales Bengal are tendered.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (S. F. M.)

Bombay, Dec. 29.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	Apl./May		479
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		346
F. G. Bengal	March		345
Fine. Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		428
Fine Oomra	March.		424 1/2

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec 29.

		Rs
F. G Broach	April-May	479
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	345
Fully ,, ,,	March	344
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.	428
Fine Oomra	March	424

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Description.	Super-fine	F Good	Good	Fine
M. G Bengal and Sind Punjab	385	370	350	335
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	458	443	428	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	493	478	463	—
M. G. Central P. No 2.	478	463	448	—

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool dated the 28th instant.

"End of the month calling, long liquidation in small market. "Newyork, smaller market, eased on long liquidation. Market rallied after the decline on new Commission houses buying."

During the week new high levels have been registered in New York, and advices to date indicate no signs of weakness.

Although the holidays have militated against really active business, our market has responded to a fair extent. Locally, sentiment is adversely affected by the stagnation prevailing in our mill industry, and it is therefore not surprising that the optimism regarding the New Year displayed by American operators is not fully shared by our Bazaar. A full reaction has resulted, and the market reacts healthier. In view of the fact that a good volume of business has been put through by exporters to Japan in this semi-holiday week, it seems reasonable to expect a period of substantial offtake by that country in the very near future and further improvement in values. The passive resistance by European spinners to high American prices having failed to check the advance, they also must look to India for the bulk of their requirements of raw material.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Arrivals up-country and in Bombay are free. Weather continues fine.

Dec. 28.

Freights.

Quotations :—

	Oct/Dec. Per ton Shillings	Per pence
To Liverpool	22/6	.21
,, London	23/6	.22
,, Dunkirk	23/—	.22
,, Marseilles	22/6	.21
,, Barcelona	42/6	.39
,, Antwerp	23/—	.22
,, Ghent	28/—	.26
,, Rotterdam	30/6 transpm't.	.28
,, Hamburg	23/—	.22
,, Genoa	23/—	.22
,, Venice-Trieste	23/6	.22

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Bombay Futures.

Closing quotqtions :—

On December, 27th 1922.

	† per candy Rs.	* per b. pence
Fully Good Bengal Decem/Jany. 1922/23 dly	347	7.48
M. G. Broach, April/May 1923	437 1 2	10,44
Fine Oomra, Decem/Jany. 1922/23	434	9.32
Liverpool futures closing Jany. 1923 on 27th Dec. 1922	—	14.76
New York futures closing Jan. 1923 on 27th Dec. 1922 (cents)		26.56

† candy weighs 784 lb.
* f. o. b. Bombay.

FOREIGN.

Dec. 29.

During the week under review Home markets show sharp improvement both in New York and Liverpool. The advance was due to good demand by South and continued heavy buying by trade and commission houses and on short covering. The undertone of the market remained strong. With regard to the future of the market we find it difficult, in face of the conflicting factors, to form a strong opinion either way. At present we are inclined to ignore the economic point of view and to look at the position purely from the question of supply and demand, and from that angle of vision we can see nothing but higher prices. It is now an assured fact that the American crop is short and that the demand there is excellent, so that at the end of the season the available supply, even allowing for only a moderate demand from Europe owing to financial difficulties, will be reduced to a figure which makes a large crop next season essential unless we are to be faced with a Cotton Famine.

The position so far as our market is concerned, is complicated. The prices here are too low as compared with American prices and being bullish for Americans, it follows that we must take a bullish view of the position here. All the same the dominating factor here at the moment is the absence of demand for the mills' output and the consequent fear that the mills may have to work short-time. Ignoring that side of the picture, we have moderate arrivals, heavy exports and a continuous good demand from Exporters both in our market and up-country. We do not consider the crop to be a bumper one and expect arrivals into Bombay to be in the neighbourhood of 30 lakhs, the bulk of which from the Oomra districts is of inferior quality and black leafy, so that the quantity of tenderable cotton is limited and the position of the Oomra Contract correspondingly strengthened. The scarcity of tenders to date indicates the strength of the position so far as the contracts are concerned and we are of the opinion that this is not sufficiently realised. For the present we can only see the possibility of a sharp advance and little or no prospect of anything other than a temporary decline which, if it materialises, we would strongly recommend our friends to utilise in order to secure an interest in the market.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with a week ago :—

	Last week.	This week.
Liverpool January	14.34	14.69 plus 35
Liverpool March	14.19	14.54 plus 35
Liverpool May	14.04	14.36 plus 32
Liverpool July	13.84	14.15 plus 31
New York January	25.68	26.47 plus 79
New York March	26.03	26.68 plus 65
New York May	26.10	26.69 plus 59
New York July	25.85	26.41 plus 56

LOCAL FORWARD.

Dec. 29.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May opened on the 22nd instant at Rs. 466½ and touched Rs. 465 on selling by Marwari jobbers. From this level the market advanced to Rs. 479 next day owing to higher advices reported from Home and on buying by an Indore operator. The market was closed till 26th instant on account of X'mas holidays. It opened firm on the 27th instant at Rs. 489½ in response to smart rise in New York futures. At the opening on selling by Commission Houses and on profit-taking the prices eased to Rs. 485 on the same day. Again on selling by Marwari jobbers the market declined further to Rs. 481 and after fluctuations closed on the 28th instant at Rs. 475½. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 421½ on the 22nd instant and advanced till Rs. 431 next day on buying by Offices and a well-known Indore Operator. The market again advanced on the 27th instant to Rs. 441 on buying by Offices. The prices eased to Rs. 435 on the same day and after sharp fluctuations closed on the 28th instant at Rs. 423. While March opened at Rs. 416½ on the 22nd instant and steadily advanced to Rs. 425 next day on Offices and Japan Houses buying. The market opened strong on the 27th instant at Rs. 433 and after fluctuating within a range of rupees six, closed on the 28th instant at Rs. 419. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January opened at Rs. 336 on the 22nd instant and closed at Rs. 339. On the 28th instant the highest being Rs. 350 and the lowest Rs. 336. While March opened at Rs. 341 and closed at Rs. 340 the highest being Rs. 354 and the lowest Rs. 340.

STOCK OF PIECEGOODS AND YARNS.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 21,318 bales and 19,976 cases of cotton piecegoods as on 30th November last, which shows an increase of 1,236 bales and 201 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The stock of cotton twist and yarns on the 30th November last stands at 14,515 packages, which shows a decrease of 1,619 packages as compared with the previous month. The approximate total deliveries during November last has been 15,456 packages of cotton piece-goods and 10,219 packages of yarns. The imports during November 1922 of cotton piece-goods have been 16,893 packages and of cotton twist and yarns 8,596 packages including those from Japan.

The quotations for the leading shops of grays and Whites are as under :—

	Ins. Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/8	13	0	0
,, 100,000	—45× ,, —	15	8	0
,, No. 33,000	—45× ,, —	14	8	0
,, ,, 2800	—37× ,, —	12	4	0
Graham's No. 2730	—39× ,, —	13	0	0
,, No. 2750	—46× ,, —	15	8	0
,, Yellow Horse	—43×39 —	14	8	0
,, No. 2310	—44×38 1/2	16	8	0
Dewhurste BBB	—38×38 1/2	20	0	0
,, BB	—38×38 1/2	18	0	0
,, Rupee No. 5	—38×38 1/2	16	0	0
Bombay Co.'sNo. 1500	—39×37 1/2/38	—		
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37 1/2/38	13	0	0
,, No. 4462	—41×,, —	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker	—39× ,, —	13	0	0
GREY DRILLS—				
Pepperell's Dragon	—29×40 Net	20	12	0
Ralli's Muajid No. 425	—26×40 —	13	12	0
Mitaui's Elephant	—29×40 Net	18	0	0
GREY JACONETS—				
Ralli's No. 18	—45×22 —	8	1	0
,, ,, 18	—40×22 —	7	1	0
,, ,, 138	—40×22 —	6	4	0
,, ,, 636	—44×22 —	7	1	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—				
Liepman's No. 1500	—32×42 —	25	12	0
H.B.T.C. 40009	—36×40 —	31	0	0
Ralli's No. 9889	—33×40 —	22	0	0
Forbes' K. B. 100	—33×40 —	19	4	0
,, 151	—33×40 —	19	0	0
WHITE MULLS—				
Ralli's No. 6	—41×19 —	8	4	0
,, No. 60	—46×19 —	9	4	0
,, No. 600	—51×19 —	10	4	0
,, No. 6000	—56×19 —	11	12	0
,, No. 88	—58×20 —	7	12	0
,, No. 1270	—27×18 —	4	0	0
,, No. 818	—39×20 —	8	2	0
,, No. 1440	—36×20 —	5	14	0
,, No. 5352	—42×20 —	12	8	0
,, No. 2755	—42×20 —	14	0	0
,, No. 1703	—52×20 Net	16	0	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	—27×18 —	4	0	0
,, No. 119	—37×18 —	5	0	0
,, No. 229	—42×18 —	5	8	0
,, No. 339	—47×18 —	6	0	0
,, 1K/4K 38",43",48", 53"×18 Avg.		6	0	0
,, No. 95	—38×20 —	7	12	0
,, No. 86999	—40×18 —	6	12	0
,, No. 86999	— ,, —	7	4	0
,, No. 775	—40×18 —	—		
,, No. 875	—45×18 —	—		
,, No. 975	—50×18 —	—		
,, No. 615	— ,, —	8	4	0
Graham's' Baloan	—58"×20 —	7	12	0
,, No. 142	—34×19 —	—		
,, No. 850	—36×18 —	—		
Greaves' No. 5060	—27×18 —	3	10	0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—				
Ralli's No. 7070/9090	—27×18 —	4	2	0
,, No. 61/81	— ,, —	4	1	0
,, No. 1850	— ,, —	3	6	0
,, No. 1900	— ,, —	3	7	0
,, No. 2600	— ,, —	3	8	0
,, No. 21021	— ,, —	3	9	0
,, No. 33044/88	—30×18 Avg.	3	3	0
,, No. 39620 T.B.	—38×22 —	6	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	—28×18 —	5	6	0
,, 95950/97970	— — —	—		
,, Saraswati	—33×18 —	—		
,, 'Tipoo W/WWW	—34×18 —	6	12	0
,, No. 50000	— ,, —	7	4	0
,, No. 33340/33350/33360 ,,		7	12	0
Lyons' No. 4545/5656/6767	26×18 —	4	3	0
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	,, —	4	3	0
,, No. 8000 T.B.	—38×22 —	7	4	0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	26×18	4	2	0
S. W. & Co's. Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car"	— ,, —	4	2	0
Bombay Co's. ZZ/ZZZZ	— ,, —	—		

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3 1/2 per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent, on White Goods.

YARN MARKET.

Dec. 29.

There is no special change to report in our market owing to holidays intervening and transaction reported are only on asmall scale. American advices have been remarkably strong and although the spot cotton market has not followed suit, the tone is very steady. The only effect of strong raw cotton prices has been to keep the yarn prices steady and in some cases slight improvement has been visible. Demand from consuming centres is still slack and this special reason discourages the dealers to run the risk any further except for their immediate requirements.

English yarn move slowly and Manchester prices are ridiculous when compared with the spot prices. Japanese yarns have a fairly good turn-over in spot as well as forward deliveries. Fresh transactions, however, have not been possible owing to much higher limits from Japan. Offices quote about Rs. 25 per Bale higher than previous scales owing to strong American cotton but dealers are not inclined to go in at higher prices and hence, no fresh sales. There is, however, good turnover among dealers themselves and prices for spot as well as forward deliveries have gone up to some extent.

Indian mills report a few sales but not at satisfactory prices. China demand being highly discouraging, shippers are not inclined to pay higher prices whereas mills cannot sell at lower rates due to very high rates of raw materials. A few transactions here and there, mostly for bazar dealers and a few shippers have been effected. 6½s., 8½s. show some improvement whereas 12s. and 14s., keep steady. 10s. does not move favourably owing to some stocks whereas 20s. and above Counts can be sold only at cheaper rates due to Japanese competition.

The future position is still uncertain but when cotton keeps so steady, lower prices are difficult to be experienced. We therefore advice buying at present level, of course sufficient for imediate needs, and not more.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Dec. 29th.

	Rs. a. p.
Khaddi :—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34/40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb.	1 8 0
Century per lb	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 0
Phoenix	1 8 0
Pearl	1 8 0
Manekji (Gav mukh)	1 6 6
Elphinstone (Batti)	1 9 0
Jacob (Four minars)	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5293/5293 :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finley per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 6
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 3
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 6
Kohinoor per lb	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40 inches :—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	—
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 6 6
Satin :—	
Century per lb.	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Grey Drill, Century mill :—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 0 0
No. 1251 per piece	13 0 0
Dhooties :—7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 4 0
Dhooties :—10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Sheeting 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 12 0
Swan Finley per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 0 0
Sheeting 5½ lbs. Grey Drill :—	
Textile per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Cloth :—	
Textile per piece	—
Rastumchand per piece	8 11 0
Bombay United per piece	8 6 0
Sheeting 5 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 10 0
Spring per piece	8 10 0
E. D Racheal	8 2 0
Remarks :—	

BOOK OF THRIFT.

A SAVINGS BANK BOOK is a BOOK OF THRIFT. The entries of deposits therein represent SELF-SACRIFICE, FORESIGHT, TEMPERANCE, and INDUSTRY in the past and present. They prophesy Comfort and Success for the future. The interest credits show the Earning Power of money.

Open an account with Rs. 5 or more and earn 4 and 6 per cent. interests.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,

Head Office :—HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOKER COMPOUND.

A palateable preparation for masturbation (self-abuse) and its attendant evils which are the bane of humanity. This infernal and cruel vice leads to loss of memory, loss of virility, loss of health, and brings on extreme nervous prostration and finally insanity. This is a preparation of that famous herb Gokharoo. It curbs passion without in the least impairing the physiological functions of the generative organs.

This is also useful in Spermatorrhea or secret wasting through any cause. Dose one to two teaspoonfuls at bed time for those whose trouble is at night only. Those who suffer night and day should take it morning and evening in milk or water. It has a good healthy action on the bowels.

Price Re 1 per bottle.

HERBAL PHARMACY,

OPERA HOUSE TRAM TERMINUS, *Girgaum, BOMBAY.*
Laboratory—PADDY, BASSEIN.

WANTED AGENTS.

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GODREJ ANALYTICAL & RESEARCH LABORATORY.

Chmica analysis of all kinds of commercial and technical products undertaken.
Expert advice in industries given on reasonable terms.
Charges moderate,
PROCEEDS of the Laboratory will be given to the
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Please Apply to:—
N. M. BHATHENA,
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LOCAL YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

		Rs.	As.	P.
6½s	SECOND QUALITY.			
	Finlay	0	9	
	Apollo	0	9	64
	Simplex	0	9	2
	Shapoorji	0	9	2
	Currimbhoy	0	9	0
6½s.	FIRST QUALITY.			
	Edward Sassoon	0	10	0
	Apollo	0	10	0
	David	0	10	0
8	FIRST QUALITY.			
	Jacob (Seven stars)	0	10	14
	Edward Sassoon	0	10	8
	Apollo	0	10	8
	Bradbury	0	10	8
10½s.				
	Shapoorji	0	11	4
	Apollo		12	0
	Swadeshi	0	11	12
	Bradbury	0	11	12
	Asur Virji	0	12	0
	David (Flowerman)	0	11	8
	David (Cockatoo)	0	11	10
	Indo China	0	11	0
12½s.				
	Elphinstone	0	12	7
	Currimbhoy	0	12	0
	China	0	11	10
	Moon	0	11	12
	Apollo	0	12	4
	Dawn	0	12	2
14½.				
	Kilachand	13	4	0
	Apollo	0	13	10
	City	0	14	0
	Colaba Land	0	13	8
	Fazalbhai	0	13	4
20's.				
	Kilachand	0	15	8
	Edward Sassoon	0	16	0
	Elphinstone	0	15	4
	Phoenix	0	16	8
	Dawn	0	17	0
	Japan	0	15	4

FREIGHT MARKET.

Market is unchanged owing to X'mas Holidays, Bookings reported during the week are small up to 21 for light seeds basis has been paid for Hull December; for January onwards s.20 light seeds and 23/6 seeds measurment are being quoted. Some further fixtures of

(Continued on next page.)

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES OF PIECE-GOODS & YARNS.

Description		A Stock on 31st Oct. 1922.	B* Imports during Nov. 1922.	C Stock on 30th Nov. 1922.	D Approximate deliveries in Nov. 1922	E Increase or Decrease of Stock as compared with previous month.	Corresponding Stocks on 30th Nov. 1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	19
(1) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales.	20,082	9,859	21 316	8	+1,	28,732	26,859	27,678	51,512	30,707
(2) Cotton Piece-goods	Cases.	19,775	7,040	19,976	839	+ 01	25,852	26,003	3,575	9 469	23,494
(3) Silk and Woollen Piece-Goods	Bales.	975	219	892	302	83	1,297	1,303	829	1,247	1.17§
(4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases.	2,564	792	2,291	965	— 73	3,632	2,695	851	1,248	1.58
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns	Packages.	16,134	8,596	14,515	10,215	—1,619	9.557	16,123	2,601	12.899	8, 38
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns	Packages.	557	10,221	76	913	+109	1,426	2,877	2,487	4.559	2,000
(7) Copper—Brazier	Tons.	1,757	483	1,749	490	—8	1,041	2,218	28	469	949
(8) Yellow Metal—Brazier	Tons.	1,553	872	1.555	870	+2	1,197	2.170	146	331	204

* B. Including Imports from Japan as follows :—(1) 3,327, (2) 401, (3) Nil (4) 288 (5) 3,733, (6) 400, (7) Nil, (8) 111.

§ These include 230 Bales of Raw Silk.

N. B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding Column E and Column B and deducting therefrom Column C. It should be noted, however, that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. The total Delivery Figures, therefore, while working out correctly in the long run can only be considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(Continued from previous page.)

steamers on deadweight basis are reported at 27 to s. 28

ESTIMATED COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY.

WEEKLY REPORT.

	Bombay, Dec. 27th. Year. 1922 23. Bs.	Year 1921-22. Bs.
Receipts for the week ending 28th Dec. 1922	120,499	106,819
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1922 to 28th Dec 922 ..	6,54,282	9,09,331
Shipments for the week ending 28th Dec. 1922, Europe ..	15,878	..
China, Japan and Coast Ports	24,600	..
Total ..	40,478	..
Afloat in Harbour Europe	31,005	..
China, Japan and Coast Ports	38,795	..
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1922 to 28th Dec. 1922 Europe ..	2,03,970	2,15,646
China, Japan and Coast Ports	*2,52,861	5,16,485
Total ..	5,56,831	7,32-131
Tota Exports by Rail from 1st Sept, 1922 to 28th Dec. 1922.		40,778
Balance stock of cotton held by Exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 28th Dec. 1922		6,21,834

*Including 195 bales for U. S. of America.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LTD.

WEEKLY REPORTS.

Bombay, 29th Dec. 1922.

Description. Spot prices	28-12-22.	21-12-22.
Bengals F. G.	347	337
S/Punjab F. G.	347	337
Oomras Fine	443	433
C. P. No. 1	478	468
C. P. No. 2.	463	455
Hedge Contracts Futures Settlement Rates.	28-12-22.	21-12-22.
Bengal. Dec./Jany. ..	341	335
March ..	344	341
Broach April/May ..	478	467
Oomra F, Dec/Jany. ..	428	421
March ..	423	417

Receipts for the week ending 28th December 1922 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1922.	Bales. 1921.
Bengals	17672	16862
Oomras	95026	87802
Dholleras	7188	930
Broach	..	..
Southerns	383	278
Persians	8	48
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	..	..
East Africans	213	..
Other sorts	..	1599
Total	120490	106519

Exports for the week ending 28th December 1922.

	Bales.
Europe	5878
China	6050
Japan	18550
Coast Ports	..
Total ..	40478
Afloat in harbour Europe	31005
„ China, Japan & Coast Ports	38795
Total ..	69800

Receipts from 1st September 1922 to 28th Dec. 1922 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19
6542-2 ..	909 31	497469	614739	495114

Exports from 1st September 1922 to 28th December 1922 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19
Europe	20 9 0	215646	214007	196 38	50810
China	12754	6.950	30598	20240	27
Japan	3 98 3	479.56	105 56	373335	87344
Coast Ports	10234	5979	3820	4920	1160
Total ..	556831	762131	353581	600933	139341

* Including 195 bales for U. S. of America.

	Bales
Total exports by rail from 1st September 1922, to 28th December 1922	40,778
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 28th December 1922.	6,21,834

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Dec. 29, Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1-4-1/16
Bank Demand	1/4-3/32
Bills Acceptance 4 m/s	1-4-5/16
Fcs. Demand	420
American Dollars	326
Hongkong Dollars	170
Shanghai	234
Japan	157 1/2
Singapore	177

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Dec. 29.

Bars Gold ready—Rs. 26.
Bars Gold forward—Rs. 25/11/6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement—Rs. 25/4.
Bars Silver ready—Rs. 82/4.
Bars Silver 1st settlement—Rs. 80/9.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement—Rs. 79/11.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—Bank's selling T T 1/4 1/32.
B. C. Rate—Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/16.
On London—Bank's selling T T 1/4 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 3/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 7/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 1/4.
Tone of Exchange:—Firm Market.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D Frcs. 420.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 450.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 440.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T Rs. 157.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 152½.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D Rs. 170.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D Rs. 177.
On New York—Bank's selling D D Rs. 325.
London Gold ready—sh. 88-11.
London Silver ready—d. 31-6
London Silver forward—d. 30 6.
Tone of Silver.—China selling, India buying ready and selling forward.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—dol. 4-64/18.
French Exchange—Frcs. 64-10
Swiss Exchange—Frcs. 24-50.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 69-70.
Italian Exchange—Liras. 99-00.
German Exchange—Mrks. 34500.
Prague Exchange—Krons. 148.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper—Rs. 58.
5 per cent. War Loan—Rs. 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan—Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan—Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1923—Rs. 100.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928—Rs. 100/4
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926—Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932—Rs. 100/4.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan—due 1935—Rs. 104.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974—Rs. 67/8.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930—Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974—Rs. 67/8.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49—Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974—Rs. 67/8.

FINANCE.

There was again a brisk demand for money in the market during the week, the activity mentioned in our previous report being in no way diminished. Call money was placed about 5½ per cent; the short deposit rate for three and six months period was between 6 and 6½ per cent.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 101.77 lakhs, the other deposits having decreased by Rs. 251.94 lakhs. The cash balance is reduced by Rs. 247.29 lakhs and now stands at Rs. 16,42,85,000, the percentage being 23.61 as compared with 27,31 of last week. In consequence of the heavy demand for finance from the Imperial Bank of India, the Bank rate has been raised to 7 per cent.

There was a further decline in the price of giltedged securities and the 6 per cent. bonds were placed at as low a rate as Rs. 99½ per cent with few buyers, moreover, even at this rate. The present decline in the rate for Government bonds may be ascribed as due to the tightness in the money market and to unloading by weak-holders. There is a general feeling that money will continue firm during January. The Government of India continue to offer intermediate six months' Treasury bills at Rs. 97-11 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange on London continued firm for near delivery during the week. Business was done as high as 1s. 4-5/32d. for cash, while the forward rates are about 1/16d. to 3/32d. lower than the rates for ready. A fairly large amount of exchange was sold by exporters; on the other hand bullion importers bought an equally large amount. The tone of the exchange market continues firm continues firm in view of the position in the money market.

American Exchange on London continued fairly steady round doll. 4.64-5/8 throughout the week with no important fluctuations for report. The German mark has declined to 34,500 to the pound sterling, and the French franc to 64.30. Italian Liras have depreciated to 99 and the Belgian franc to 69.90.

GOLD.

Gold was steady during the week for the near position owing to the shortage of ready stock and the fairly good off-take of about 20,000 tolas a day. The price in London was steady round 88s 9d. The highest and the lowest rates touched during the week were Rs. 25-13-6, and Rs. 25-11 for ready with Rs. 25-4-9 and Rs. 25-3-6 for February. The stock is estimated at about 1½ lakhs tolas. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £500,000.

SILVER.

Silver likewise continued steady throughout the week on account of bears' covering and an improved up-country demand. The London rate improved from 30-5/8d. to 31-3/8d. for ready and from 29-15/16d. to 30-3/8d. for forward. The Shanghai-London rate also improved from 3s. 0½d. to 3s. 0-5/8d. China Banks operated on a very limited scale during the week both here and in London. The stock is estimated at about 1,000 bars, not including the silver bullion due to arrive by the in-coming mail; the off-take averages about 175 bars a day. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £180,000.

SHARES.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange on the 22nd instant:

BANKS.

Imperial 1350, India 93, Central 32/8, Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 75.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2300, Alliance 230, Apollo 40, Birla Mills 55, By. Cotton 1830, By. Dyeing 1297/8, Bradbury 900, Century 587/8, Cent. India 3150 x.d., Colaba Land 1755, Coorla 175, Crescent 367/8 Edw. Sassoon 365, Elphiston 86/4, Fazulbhoy 1050, Gokak 170, Ind. Bleaching 215, Ind. Malwa 520, Kastoorchand 475, Khatao 380, Kohinoor 1735, Luxmi Cotton 4450, Madhavdas Sad 155, Madhowji 330 Mathuradas 600, M. Petit 3500, Meyer Sassoon 220, Morarji 5025, New Great 547/8, New City 475, Pabani 550, Pearls 780, Phoenix 735, Shapurji 203/12, Simplex 457/8, Swan 900, Swadeshi 3240 and Tata Mill 735.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 352/8, B. Burma 425, B. Burma N. I. 215, Bt. Burma Pet 6/14 B. Tramway 100, B. Steam 137/8, Bundi Cement 21/8, Ind. Cement 192/8, Katni Ord. 197/8, Katni Defd 920, New India 15/12, Shivrajpur 30, Tata Iron Ord 45, Tata Iron Defd 107/8, Tata Hydro 700, Tata Oil 37/8 and Scindia Steam 6/8.

MILL STORES.

Dec. 29.

This week saw very limited demand in most of the important commodities which kept quiet. Egyptian Blades have had no further fluctuations and retail deals are said at Rs. 1/14/6 per 000 eyes. Reeds also had comparatively poor demand, but there is some scarcity of 30 and 40 counts. Home offer has not been less than 4d C.I.F. Bombay. Woollen goods witnessed a very dull and lethargic market. Bobbins also had no special and interesting features. Some up-country demand in Weft pirns and universal pirns was witnessed. Slubbing Bobbins arrived this week and the price quoted to buyers is Rs. 30 per gross. Rovings are almost the same. No further fluctuations have been noticed in the quotations of Conical pirns, Ring rabbeths, Warpers and doublings. The quotations are as under:—

Roller cloth Kenion 16 oz Rs. 8/15. Roller cloth 18 oz Rs. 9/8. Sizing flannels Kenion Rs. 4/6 (62); Sizing cannel Rs. 4/15 (72); Healds Rs. 1/15; Reeds Rs. 0/5/3; Elastic Healds Rs. 30; Oldham bandings Rs. 1/2; Kenion Bandings Rs. 2; Lambeth ropes Rs. 2. Fillets Rs. 0/13/0. Slubbing Bobbins Rs. 30; Rovings Rs. 29; Conical pirns Rs. 5/12; Universal pirns Rs. 6/9. Weft pirns Rs. 10; Weft pins 5 3/8" Rs. 7; Weft pirns Rs. 10 (tip-top); Ring rabbeth 5" Enamel Rs. 13 per gross; Ring rabbeth 6" Rs. 11/8; Card cans Rs. 4/8 (steel); Weft grates Rs. 28.

CHEMICALS.

Dec. 29.

Zinc Chloride Rs. 24; some scarcity of stuff resulted in a small rise in values. Forward price is 21.

Magnesium Chloride Rs. 3/14; the demand has been very small this week.

Calcium Chloride Rs. 6 per cwt. No fluctuations have been noticed.

Bicromate soda Rs. 45. Demand has materially gone down.

Bichromate potash Rs. 55. Consumption has appreciably gone down in view of decreased output of dyed cloth.

Brown sugar lead Rs. 32. A little demand has been noticed.

White sugar lead Rs. 44 per cwt. Very little spot inquiry noticed.

Farina Rs. 16 per cwt. Heavy influx of arrivals in the market from Rotterdam. The prices are still anticipated to go down.

Sago flour Rs. 13/12. A small decline in values.

Maizestarch Rs. 15 per cwt. No interesting changes in values.

Litharge Rs. 35. Comparatively poor inquiry.

Epsom salt Rs 3/12. The price has been almost rock bottom.

Aniline salt Rs. 0/7/6; per lb. Demand small and large lots obtainable in the market.

Antimony salt Rs. 0/13 per lb.

Bleaching powder Rs. 18 per cwt. German Bleaching freely available.

Potash chlorate Rs. 0/4/ per lb. no fluctuations in spot quotations.

Yellow prussiate potash Rs. 1/8 per lb. small upcountry demand.

Oxalic acid Rs. 48 per cwt.

Sodium sulphide Rs. 22/8 U. S. Small drums

Sodium sulphide Rs. 23 BASF quality German 62 per cent.

Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 1/8 BASF.

Hyposulphide soda Rs. 21 per cwt.

COLOUR.

Dec. 29.

During the course of this week the business naturally remains poor owing to the closing week of the year. Some retail business, is to be reported at the ruling rates. Alizarine 20 per cent German passed at Rs. 80 per cwt. I. P. quality is keenly competing the German stuff. Congo Red had no fluctuations and some business passed at Rs. 2 and less. Benzo Purpurine and Delta Purpurine are quiet. Magenta Crystals large had some business at Rs. 7 per lb. Madrasi Fast Red rules easy and no good business passed. Sulpher Black has poor demand and good stuff is offered at Rs. 1 per lb.

Quotations:—

Alizarine (20 per cent. German) Rs. 75/80 per cwt.

Alizarine (20 per cent I. P.) Rs. 80 per cwt.

Congo Red Rs. 1/12/0 to Rs. 2 per lb.

Benzo Purpurine Rs. 3 per lb.

Delta Purpurine Rs. 4/4 per lb.

Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 2/8 per lb.

Hemetine Crystals Rs. 1/6 per lb.

Sulpher Black Rs. 1 per lb.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Dec. 29.

During the Holidays our market ruled strong with good demand and prices for ready sugar had been advanced by over eight annas per cwt and a fair quantity of Sugar W. Bond was sold from Rs. 15-12-0 to Rs. 16. It is now certain that the Tariff valuation will be reduced, dealers have commenced selling White Javas for delivery on 5th January 1923 at Rs. 21 to Rs. 21-4-0 ex godown and a good quantity has been done. Forward positions were the good demand and a large business has been done the White Javas January shipment at 20s.-7d. to 20s.-8d. Free Bombay Harbour.

Karachi and Calcutta markets were reported strong with good business doing. Java reports a strong market with good enquiry from India; and good business done.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks: T M O Rs. 23-0-0—21s./2d. F. B. Harbour stocks 180,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 21-4-0—19s. F. B. Harbour stocks 3,000 bags.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 4 p.m. on 28th Dec 1922.

Cotton	32,393 Bales.
Wheat	5,117 Cwts.
Linseed	7,427 „
Rape, etc.	400 „
Gingellyseed	1,022 „
Poppyseed	54 „
Groundnuts	5,341 „
Castorseed	5,459 „
Rice	25 184 „
Myrabolams	2,836 „
Cottonseed	37,696 „
Mowrahseed	914 „
Gram	251 „
Jawar	139 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	Nil „
Bajra	1,239 „
Coal	8,227 Tons.

3 day's Total.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms Ready Rs. a. p	Bull. Delivery Rs. a. p
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	46 0 0	7 8 0
Wheat, White Cawapore 70-80	45 0 0	7 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengia	46 0 0	7 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawapore	10 4 0	0 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawapore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 10 0	13 2 0
Linseed Brown Thin	13 6 0	12 14 0
Linseed, White 85-90	72 0 0	14 0 0
Teaseed, Gujar 75-85	68 0 0	..
Teaseed, Gujar 80-85	62 0 0	..
Teaseed Black	60 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	13 0 0	13 14 0
Groundnuts	62 0 0	12 6 0
Mowrahseed	6 8 0	6 13 0
Barley	34 0 0	..
Castorseed	53 0 0	10 10 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	35 0 0	4 14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat May ..	7 5 9	..
Linseed May ..	12 4 3	..

BANK OF MORVI LTD.

The annual general meeting of the above Bank was held yesterday, Mr. Gopaldas Purshottamji Jivandas president. The directors' report was as follows:—

Your Directors beg to submit their Report for the year ended 30th June 1922. The Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account have not been submitted along with this Report as the Agents Messrs. C. I. Parekh & Co., and four of the old Directors have resigned and your present Directors most of whom are new have declined to sign the Balance Sheet until the accounts have been duly scrutinized. It may be mentioned that the affairs of the Bank have not been in a satisfactory condition, but your Directors hope to put them on a sound basis, and for that purpose they have appointed Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., to investigate the accounts, check securities and submit their report embodying their opinion on the financial condition of the Bank. This Report will be submitted to the shareholders in due course. The Directors therefore request you to give them time to publish the Balance Sheet until they receive Messrs. Ferguson's Report. Four of your Directors Sir G. M. Chitnavis and Messrs. Husenbhai Ahmedbhai, Chhotalal Kilachand Devchand and Manibhai Gokulbhai resigned their seats on the Board. The Directors have filled these vacancies by the appointment of Messrs. Rewashankar Jagjivan Jhaveri, R. V. Patwari, (Dewan of Morvi), Lalbhai Kalyanbhai and Prag bhai M. Patel, Messrs. Balkrishna B. Joshi and Narbheram Anupchand Mehta have also been appointed additional Directors and you are requested to confirm their appointment. The report was adopted and time was given to the Directors to make their report by March 31, 1923.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th Dec. 1922.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	30.036 inches.
Temperature of Air	74.7 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	64.1 „
Dew Point	57.6 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.574 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air ..	8.30 „
Minimum temperature of Air ..	67.5 „
General direction of wind from mid-night to midnight	E-E,NNW,NNE.
Movement of wind from midnight, to midnight	158 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill	Day of month.	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	h. in
Tu	3	m 7 3	20 7	2	m 6 6	10
		10 51	28 7		10 48	17
W	3	m23 30	29 0	3	m 5 30	19
		11 9	26 11		17 11a	15
Th	4	m 9 3	29 7	4	m 6 8	18
		11 50	27 4		17 47	15
F	22	m 1 44	29 0	22	a 7 56a	18
		1 4 a	25 0		7 22	17
S	30	m 7 54	25 1	30	a 2 20	21
		9 37a	26 4		2 33a	17
M	1	m 9 41	25 10	1	a 4 7	20
		22 53	28 2		15 54	16

EXPOSITION OF ST. XAVIER.

MORE MIRACLES AT GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

GOA, Dec. 25.

Since the last three days there has been a great rush to kiss the Saint's feet but there is absolute order and peace. Pilgrims arriving from British India are given special treatment and experience no difficulty whatsoever in gaining admission to the Convent of Bom Jesus. The number of pilgrims is expected to go on steadily increasing during this week owing to the forthcoming All-India Catholic Conference. Yesterday morning 5 steamers came in from Bombay bringing no less than 5,000 pilgrims. Many of these on landing went straight to the Old City and within half an hour or so, had managed to kiss the Saint's feet.

Yesterday afternoon a photo was taken of the body of St. Francis Xavier in three different positions, after first removing the coffin from its usual place and placing it before the middle altar.

A REPORTED MIRACLE.

Another miracle is reported of a lady who was suffering for a long time from bad eyesight and who was unable to touch her feet to the ground. She used to experience a very acute pain in the legs and her sufferings were so great at times that she even prayed that God might take her away. She had, however, great faith in the miraculous powers of the Saint. As she could not walk, she had to be carried to before the tomb of St. Francis, but on kissing the Saint's feet she was able to walk and see quite well.

Lord Crewe, new British Ambassador to France, left London to-day for Paris to take up his post.

The remarkable improvement in the coal output of Great Britain which has been recorded since last July culminated during the week ended December 16th in a tonnage which surpassed by over two hundred thousand tons the average weekly output of the year 1913. The output for the week ended December 16th was 5,738,400 tons.

The death is announced of Miss Margaret Cooper, the well-known piano entertainer.

The English cricket eleven was defeated by South Africa in the first of the series of five Test Matches at Johannesburg by one hundred sixty eight runs.—(B.O.W.)

MR. J. M. MEHTA'S CANDIDATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. P. R. Lele has no doubt a powerful pen and when he uses it in a righteous campaign one admires his ability, but when he misuses it one pities him more. In the present controversy the dynamic force of his pen in appealing to his "co-linguists" had quite a different effect. I have read and reread his appeal to his Maratha brothers—as I am one of them—but I say it with regret that I don't agree with him. Let me hasten to assure Mr. Lele that I am not a partisan of Mr. Mehta but on the contrary, as I said above, I am always an admirer of his (Mr. Lele's) able propaganda work. I have also heard Mr. Mehta recently in a few lectures and although he is a Councilwalla I don't hesitate to admire his sincerity and zeal. I will always offer my humble support to any body who has in his heart of hearts the noble cause of India's Freedom and I don't mind whether he belongs to prochange or no-change party. The arguments put forward by Mr. Lele in his appeal are so hollow and his attacks against Mr. Mehta are so very malicious that some right minded people who have given all their votes to one Maratha nationalist candidate have thought it necessary to approach him with a view to divide their votes between him and Mr. Mehta. The Maratha people know very well from all the acounts that have appeared in the different papers in connection with the Viraf incident whether or not Mr. Mehta's conduct was arbitary and unjustifiable and as such they know their duty with regard to the election of Mr. Mehta to the Corporation. Finally I request Mr. Lele to drop this controversy and engage his powerful pen in drawing and uniting the nationalists of different views together instead of disuniting them.—Yours, etc.

V. A. VAIDYA.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

N. E. S. OLD BOYS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE.")

Sir,—As soon as the date was fixed by the Gathering Committee the Secretary was duly informed of the same, and as there was no sufficient time for calling a meeting of the Union to send its representative to the Gathering Committee the Secretary Mr. Kale was requested to act as the Union's representative on the Gathering Committee. Besides 150 Invitation Cards were given to him and he was requested to send them to the Members of the Union. He was expressly told that the postage charges would be paid to him by the Gathering Committee. Besides an announcement was made in the local dailies for the information of the Past Students in General. Some of the past students who were not Members of the Union had attended the Gathering. The Members of the Union may hold their Secretary responsible for not sending the Invitation Cards which he was requested to do—Yours, etc.

X. Y. Z.

INDIANS IN TRINIDAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have just received the gratifying news from Trinidad that the Governor of the Colony has appointed two Indians on the Franchise Commission. There names are Hon. and Reverend C. D. Lalla M. L. C and Mr. A. A. Sobrian. We should congratulate these countrymen of ours on their appointment. Unfortunately for us we do not know anything about Mr. Sobrian but we know something of the Reverend Lalla. He is a man of sterling ability and great patriotism Diwan Bahadur P. Kesav Pillay M. L. C. who went to British Guiana and Trinidad as the President of the Indian Deputation writes to me in one of his letters, "As far as the Hon. Reverend C. D. Lalla is concerned I know him well. He is in fact the leader of the Indian community in Trinidad. Though a cultured Christian he is a patriotic Indian, fighting for the equal status of Indians. He is a self-made man with considerable grit and literary ability too." Mr. Vekatesha Narayan Tiwari who accompanied Mr. Pillay in his Deputation, is full of praise for the great generosity, true patriotism and extraordinary ability of the reverend gentleman. Mr. Tiwari is of opinion that a personality of such rare qualities can hardly be met with even in our own country.

It is indeed satisfactory to note that the Trinidad Government recognises the rightful claims of our Indian community in the Colony. Let us hope our countrymen in Trinidad will take the fullest advantage of the opportunity so as to take a worthy share in the future administration of the country which has been to a great extent developed by them.—Yours, etc.

BENARSI DAS CHATURVEDI.

Satyagrah Arsam,
Sabarmati, Ahmedabad.

Continued from Column 6.

cases cottons; 165 cases common soap; 944 boxes soap; 47 cases toilet soap; 12 case sbiscuits; 25 bundles of boxes; 20 cases condensed milk; 50 cases canned goods; 78 cases pulleys; 179 cases arbestas cement; 109 cases bobbins; 30 cases cigarettes; 800 casks china clay; 40 drums paint; 431 kegs paint; 103 bales brown paper.

From Glasgow—163 cases cottons; 31 bales cottons; 2000 cases sidearch fire bricks; 1500 cases square tin bricks; 600 cases endarch tin bricks; 80 kegs paint; 112 cases bleaching powder; 385 cases whisky; 35 cases wine; 15 cases sherry; 96 cases beer; 25 cases ginger wine; 35 cases gin; 366 brbs coal pitch.

From Barron—6610 bales fish plates;

From Genoa—17 cases wine; 310 cases vermouth; 9520 cases Italian marble tiles; 67 cases Italian nut buttons; 3413 cases marble tiles; 20 cases, nail combs; 25 cask horn combs; 23 barrels aniline colour.

S S Barpeta from Bahrein Agents B I S N Company:—

From Karachi—721 bales cotton; 65 bags fresh fruits; 10 bales empty gunny bags.

From Kowif—183 bundles specie; 7 tins pearls.

From Basra—9471 bts wet dates; 1315 bundles akin dates; 561 bags dry dates; 124 bkts dry dates; 123 bags almonds; 2224 bags wheat; 100 bags mash; 11 bags pistas; 100 bags gall; 181 bundles sheep's skin; 34 bales silk waste.

From Bushire—775 bundles wet dates; 167 bags A kernels; 22 bags carrants; 90 bags pistas; 41 bags tigs; 17 bags raising; 20 bags gum; 33 jottas goat skin; 20 jottas assafotida; 16 cases assafotida.

From B/Abas—716 bags dry dates; 82 bags pistas; 560 bags wet dates; 81 crates pomogranates; 18 bags raisings; 12 cases assafotida; 9 jottas assafotida.

From Muscat—337 bags dry dates; 144 boxes wet dates; 102 crates pomogranates.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 29.

S S Barenfels, Erbo, Hamburg.
S S Nagao Maru, Takeda, Kobe.
S S Antnipy Nicholas, Palconds, Pirauns.
S S Barenfels:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Barenfels, 4,678 tons, Captain J Erbe arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg wit ha general cargo.

S S Nagato Maru:—The N Y K Company's steamer Nagato Maru 4,324 tons, Captain S Takeda arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Antheky Nicholas:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Anthepy Nicholas, 1,920 tons, Captain O Palconds arrived in harbour yesterday from Pirauns with ballast.

DEPARTURE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S China, King, London.
S S Vita, Grant, Busrah.
S S Cicerone, Figari, Hull.
S S China:—The P and O Company's English mail steamer China, 4,173 tons, Captain A M King will sail today from Ballard Pier Station at 1 p.m. for London with the homeward mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vita 1,955 tons Captain W E Grant sailed yesterday from harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Cicerone:—The Scindia N. Company's steamer Cicerone, 3,904 tons Captains P Figari, sailed yesterday from harbour for Hull with a general cargo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Versova, for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Tiwickenhan, for Hull.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
FRIDAY, December 29.

Shed.

1 Chakrata 3602 N F N F M M & Co.
2 China 4161 London 30-12 M. M. and Co.
3 Mashobra 5131 London 5-1 M M and Co.

5 Gambada 3853 N F N F M M and Co.
5 Khiva (s) 5,783 tons Yokohama, 30-12, Agent M M and Co.

7 Castalia (s) 4,033 tons, Liverpool 3-1, Agent, Graham and Co.
8 Mirzapore 4135 Hamburg 5-1 M M & Co.
9 Capodimote 3544, Genoa, 8/1 M Italiano.
12 Ockenfels (s) 7,574 tons Karachi 31-12 Agent Graham and Co.
13 Egremont 5256 N York 5/1 Vol. Bros.
14 Treneylos 3702, N.F. N.F. 4-1, M. M. & Co.
15 Zamera 2350 Dunkirk 5/1 T M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 cl. Buchanan 3286 Madras 5-1, Finlay and C.
3 Bandra 1877 P Gulf N F M M & Co.
5 Sunbank 1862 Hull 5/1 Graham and Co.
7 Hindoo 3167 Hull 3/1 J Finlay and Co.
10 &11 C Manchester 3566 Liverpool 6-1 KN&Co

PRINCES DOCK

A Koweit 2393 Aden 3/1 T M and Co.
B Nawab 3424 Java 31/12 T M & Co.
C & R Ci. Mackinnon 3049 N F N F

EXPORT.

Dec. 29.

S S China for London—20 cases join glass R Dhanji; 2000 cwt cotton seed Strauss & Co; 200 cwt niger seed A Durst.

S S China for Marseilles—3 pots rose oil M Jafarbhoy.

S S Trenglos for London—200 cwt sultanas E Verji; 100 cwt gum olibanum E Verji; 3600 cwt Ind linseed Kalli Bros; 38 cases bristles W Robinson and Hughes; 6 bales hamskin H A Aminoff; 9 bundles hamskin tanned Allen Bros; 130 casks wet salted goat skin E N Steina; 99 cwt poppyseed C Jivanlal; 17 bales Ind woolen carpets Boutor & Co; 6 bales tanned goat skin Meyer Nissim; 80 cwt epc bees wax M M Busanoboy; 9 bales tanned sheep skin E H Mohomed.

S S Trenglos for Antwerp—220 bales Ind cotton Volkart Bros; 300 bales oty cotton fly Walmer & Co; 46 bales Ind cotton raw Vardhuman Bros.

S S Trenglos for Ghent—110 bales Ind cotton K Devchand.

S S Castalia for Liverpool—50 bales Ind cotton raw T M Kaisha; 170 bales Ind cotton raw R D Tata; 39 bales Ind raw wool Meyer Nissim; 179 bales Ind raw wool B Harbham; 108 bales Ind raw wool V Oomersey; 26 bales Ind raw wool C Chaganmal; 11 bales Ind raw wool The Bombay Co; 250 bags sliced potato meal M Edward; 40 bales wool raw R Allimohomed; 35 bales wool raw K M Nathoo; 75 cwt linseed oil cake Birla Bros; 597 cwt kandi cake ghain Birla Bros.

S S Castalia for Glasgow—25 bales Ind cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Castalia for Marseilles—55 bales Ind raw cotton T M Kaisha; 60 cwt gum arabic P Kooverji.

S S City of Manchester for Liverpool—300 bales Ind cotton Patel Bros; 300 bales Ind cotton N M K Kaisha; 1000 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell; 2000 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal; 1512 cwt oil cakes L Ebrahimji; 310 bales Ind cotton raw Ralli Bros; 1029 cwt linseed cake F F Campbell; 1000 cwt myrbollams Kalyandas Bros.

S S City of Manchester for Marseilles—3000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt lentils E D Sassoon.

S S A N Nicholas for Antwerp—1500 tons manganese ore The C I Mining Co.

S S A N Nicholas for Ghent—168 bales Ind cotton raw 112 bales Ind cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Hindoo for Dunkirk—110 bales Ind cotton F P F F Campbell.

S S Mirzapore for Barcelona—100 bales Ind cotton F P F F Campbell;

S S Mirzapore for Antwerp—100 cases oty cotton fly D Bhanji; 156 bales oty cotton fly Walmer & Co.

S S Mirzapore for Ghent—110 bales Ind cotton Patel Bros;

S S Mirzapore for Hamburg—1640 cwt mowra seed Strauss; 168 bales Ind cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Ockenfels for Antwerp—220 bales Ind cotton raw Volkart Bros; 106 bales Ind cotton raw Ralli Bros;

S S Ockenfels for Rotterdam—112 bales Ind cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 50 cwt cummin seed E Virji.

S S Tamora for

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

KILREA	.....	1
JOY GIRL	.....	2
BELVEDERE	.....	3

THE MANCHESTER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

VALE OF YORK	.....	1
RED CROSS BOY	.....	2
BLACKWATER	.....	3

THE OLD YEAR HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

RIGHT ROYAL	.....	1
STARBOARD	.....	2
RISEN AGAIN	.....	3

THE ANDHERI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

KARIKATA	.....	1
MENTOR	.....	2
ISHALLAH	.....	3

THE ANDHERI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

CHIEFTAIN	.....	1
CESSATION	.....	2
PENINSULA	.....	3

THE CARLISLE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

OVERSEAS	.....	1
GOLDEN TREASURY	.....	2
LORD JIM	.....	3

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1½ miles.

ZOHAL	.....	1
SIR JAMAL	.....	2
ROUMANIA	.....	3

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1½ miles.

KHAYUM	.....	1
GULMARG	.....	2
BUCHEFALOS	.....	3

ENTRIES.

Bombay Red Cross Meeting Monday 1st January, 1923. Entries closed at 10 a.m. on Wednesday 27th December 1922.

THE RED CROSS HANDICAP Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. A. Geddis Vallance.
Mr. Heath's Magical.
Mr. Heath's Marmion.
Mr. Heath's Blackwater.
Mr. E. King's Love Glass.
Mr. Hillman's Quite Dark.
Mr. Kelso's Old Sport.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Brinworth.
Mr. Frank's Red Cross Boy.
Mr. Frank's Brendan.
Mr. M. Goculdass Entailed.
Mr. M. Goculdass Verge.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Madame Sye.
Mr. M. Goculdass' The Count.

THE CHATTIS HILL PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs 41 Yards.

Messrs. Pine and A.S. Moloobroy's Etheldene.
Mr. R. E. S.'s South Crofty.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Brinworth.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Joy Girl.
Mr. Vernon's Canterbury Lamb.
Mr. M. Goculdass's Silver Image.
(This race is declared void.)

THE HOSPITAL PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles

Mrs. A Geddis On Leave.
Mr. Hillman's Quite Dark.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Cally.
Mr. R R. S.'s Archer.
Captain J.B. Browne's Plaxtol.
Mr. M. Goculass' Filzelarence.
Mr .M. Goculdass' The Count.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Lemoine.
Mr. Goculass' Madame Sze.
General Nawab Obaidulla Khan's Summers Joy.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 Yards.

Mr. G. Wesche Dart's Cheery Girl.
Mr. G. Wesche Dart's Elsewise.
Mr. Health's Golden Gleam.
Mr. W. King's Laranja.
Mr. W. King's Lively.
Mr. A. Templeman's Limehouse Lights.
Mr. Darey's Lady Loo.
Mr. Darey's Overseas.
Mr. K. Laljee's Glass Rock.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Woorali.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Vanclere.
Mr. Vernon's Badira.
Mr. Mr. Vernon's Silver Wedding.
Mr. T. Harrison's Ho Ho.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Antic.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Uzume.
Mr. Frank's Eager To.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Sauce.
Mr. M. Goculass's Dialect.
Genl. Nawab Obaidulla Khan's Lady Rita.
Genl. Nawab Obaidulla Khan's Somaili.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Expectant.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Voltage.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.

Messrs. Noble and D.C. Cooper's Ayr Laddie.
Mr. A. Geddis Dunbar.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Farcek.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Hakum.
Mr. Felice's Kitchener.
Messrs. Sangidas Jesiram and N. C. Broacha's Ishallah.
Messrs. Sangidas Jesiram and N.C. Broacha's Apollo.
Mr. M. M. Isfani and T.V. Shroff's Bahadorjung.
Mr. M. Goculdass's Salsette.
Mr. M. Goculdass's Royal Court.
Messrs. A. M. Shamlau and S.N. Mahomed's Karikata.
Mr. T.M. Patel's Good Star.
Mr. E.H. Mullah's Karam.
Mr. H.M. Sidick's Peninsula.

THE GOLD MOHUR PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs (Round Course.)

Messrs. Noble and Sorabjee Rustomjee's White Boy.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Master Malik.
Mr. S.A. Wahed's Paragon.
Mr. D. Nensey's Fayruz.
Mr. M. M Karbhari's Songs of Araby
Mr. Munshi A. M. Abdulla's Baby Grand.
Mr. Munshi A.M. Abdulla's Watban.
Messrs. B. A. Badsha and B.J. Irani's Arabian Gold.
Mr. S. Dhunjibhoy's Gold Mine.
Mr. Abdul Ghani bin Talib's Wincher.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Dowlat.
Mr. Abood Isak's Laffy.
Mr. A.R. Obeyed's Nicholas.
Mr. Esmail Mahomed's Fahtak.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's Zilzalar.
Mr. Mahmood Mustapha bin Talib's Merrily.
Mr. Mahmood Mustapha bin Talib's Eed.
Messrs. Mujid bin Yussuff and H. C. Chocksee's Nadir Shah.
Mr. M. M. Cavas and Abdul Wahid's Pasha.
Mr. Sneff bin Gazal's Worry.
Messrs. Esmail Moosa and Sneff bin Gazal's Rishan.
Mr. Abdulla Mana's Simon.
Messrs. Abdulla Mana and M.L. Godsis Rajphael.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Grey Rosette.
Mr. M Goculdass' Reform.
Mr. T M Goculdass' Security.
Mr. Ahmed Nayame's Jumna.
Mr. Ahmed Nayame's Frontier.
Mr. Saleh Tookmachi's Frontier.
Mr. H W Dixon's Tired Tim.
Mr. S R A Wahab's Grey Silk.
Genl. Nawab Obaidulla Khan's Red Prince.
Mr. Mark's Rainface.
Mr. Marks' Rainface.
Mr. Marks' Black Guinea.
Mr. Gubber Mahomed's Coroner.
Messrs. Farajbin Sanad and M. Ahmed's Kapurthala.
Mr. Faayad Sulleman's Shuja-ul-Mulk.

CALCUTTA RACES.

ACCEPTANCES.

(From our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

To be run on Saturday, December 30:—

THE GRAND ANNUAL.—Distance about 2 miles.

Ugly Gosling 12-7, Durban 10-4, Broadford 9-10, Tycoon 9-5, Golden Rule 9-5, Mudeford Rex 9-5, Buff Mail 9-4, Happy Iola 9-0, Geesha Girl 9-0, I See 9-0.

THE MARATHON PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Rhoidol 9-0, Sir Issaac 8-13, Cylarity 8-4, Paradise 8-3, Lloyds 8-3, My Motto 8-3, Glen Lusset 8-2, Highland Lassie 7-13, Castle Florin 7-10.

THE DISTRICT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Cintra 9-6, Rosey Tread 9-1, William Allenby 9-1, Fair Helen 8-9, Lemond's Pride 8-7, Prime Boy 8-7, Jaunt 8-7, Star of India 8-6, Double Win 8-3, Peace Celebration 8-3, Curator 8-1, Maeldune 8-0, Wolfram 7-12, Catling 7-12.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Limton 9-7, Ridiculous 9-7, Allington 9-7, Divide 9-0, Tete Montee 9-0, Golden Square 9-0, Allan Brig 9-0, Hungary 8-7, Bridgend 8-7, Tomboy 8-3, Whispering 8-3.

THE COOCH BEHAR CUP.—Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.

Star Shot 9-3, The Devil 9-0, Orange William 8-12, Solo Bridge 8-12, Noutbutweel 8-9, Treddle 8-8, Unito 8-5, Christmas Holiday 8-5, St Nathey 8-5, Limton 8-1, Allington 8-0, Jack 7-4.

THE DISTRICT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Gold Reef 9-0, Galley Law 8-12, Ila's Fancy 8-11, Gunning 8-10, Still Better 8-10, Poseidon 8-10, Waterbill 8-9, Cynoeurus 8-9, Shruleen 8-8, Luana 8-8, Mudeford Rex 8-8, Lady Victorine 8-7, Beppo Star 8-7, Picket 8-3, Battle of the Boyne 8-0.

THE DISTRICT PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

Gentle Saxon 9-0, Eagle's Way 9-0, Flotelle 8-10, Black Jess 8-10, Scotch Jewel 8-8, Porringer 8-8, Sherwood Belle 8-6, Firefay 8-6, Cahir 8-6, Silver Gift 8-3, Moonflower 8-3, Lord 8-3, Aughnacloy 7-13.

THE MARATHON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Jolly Friar 9-3, Tiepin 9-0, Guileless 8-13, Maharani 8-11, Black Peter 8-10, Tanyum 8-9, Gavrelle 8-8, Ensay 8-8, The Brat 8-4, Jazz Band 8-3, More Trouble 7-9.

ENGLAND VERSUS SOUTH AFRICA.

4,000 PEOPLE WITNESS FIRST TEST MATCH

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Four thousand people witnessed the finish of the first Test match between England and South Africa at Johannesburg in dull weather. The pitch was good. England's eleven secored 218, Nupen taking five wickets for fifty-three runs and Blanckenberg three for fifty-nine. The innings lasted 266 minutes altogether.

There was great enthusiasm at the result of the match and Prince Arthur of Connaught personally congratulated each of the South Africans. The bowling of the home side was excellent.—Reuter.

"THE BETTER SIDE WON"

Johannesburg.—F. T. Mann, captain of M. C. C side in South Africa, was interviewed by Reuter's representative to-day and expressed the opinion that the better side won. England's opponents played better cricket and Taylor's innings, which was magnificent, won the match for South Africa. The South Africans batted well and fielded extraordinarily well. They were always triers.

"TIMBER FOR DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been reading contributions on this subject with interest. India is presumably such a country that she would never have to welcome any other part of the world for her demand. It is most surprising that neither Government nor the public know where and what sort of jungles are lying as they are since the growth of different sorts of trees. I have in view a village in this Presidency wherein wood of any sort or size can be had. If the Development Department gets me this jungle on 10 years' lease, I am prepared to give a royalty of some thousands of rupees a year to Government and I can supply any quality of wood in any size and quality to match the imported wood; and cheaper than the market rate or if the D. D. works it up departmentally with economy the wood will be exactly to the requirements in all the branches and will be extremely cheaper.—Yours etc.

H. A. DESAI.

Chowpatty, Bombay.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

"Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth intends standing as a candidate from the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau for the ensuing Municipal Election".—A. P

A Rangoon, message of December 28, states the murder of a wealthy Burman at Padaung near Prome is ascribed by the "New Burma" to political reasons. The allegation of political motives is otherwise unsubstantiated and enquiries are it is understood be

BAHAI CONVENTION.

ESSENTIAL UNITY OF ALL RELIGIONS.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Dec. 29.

The Bahai Convention resumed its session last night with Mr. Jamshed Mehta, President Karachi Municipality, in the Chair. Attendance was slightly larger than yesterday's. The programme consisted of a series of four lectures, subjects being "Reconciliation of races and religions" and the "Great need of the age is universal language." The President in his opening remarks referred to the movements all over the world tending towards the unification of the human race and said the final union would not be pleasant but for the earlier divergance.

Dr. Baargave speaking on the first of the subjects gave a historical review of how each of the prophets from Abraham to Mohamed had set up the canopy and called on the mankind to unite under it. Their work he said had now been taken up and continued by the Bahai movement which was striving for universal unity.

Mr. V. G. Pradhan, Secretary of the Municipal School Board following urged that the greatest need of the age was to realise the truth that under all surface the differences of life lay the current of unity. He said the effort to reach it had not been only in the matter of religion but in all departments of life as shown by the world-wide character of various secular movements.

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

Miss Shirin M. Irani read a paper on "Universal Education" emphasising the need of every man, woman and child being educated and showing what great service had been rendered to humanity by Baba Allah in insisting upon universal education in one of his tablets of instructions.

Mr. Prasad, last of the speakers lectured on "Esperanto" as the universal language of the future which he said the Bahai Association had been trying to spread as part of their work. He explained its possibilities and invited the Karachi public to attend the classes that were being organised for its teaching. At the close a devout Christian lady with the permission of the President expressed her firm belief that the world would have unity and all else it wanted not through men but through Lord Jesus who was shortly coming to earth again.

ZORASTRIAN PHYSICAL CULTURE LEAGUE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BILLIMORA, Dec. 29.

At the invitation of Seth Ruttonji Tata and Messrs. Nadirshaw and Burjorji Munchirji Tata of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture Society of Billimora, a party of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture League of Bombay arrived at the town on the 27th headed by Messrs. Ruttonshah Dadachanji and Phirojshah Guzder. They were cordially received at the station by the leading Parsees and on the 28th instant the party gave their first physical culture exhibition in the compound of the Zoroastrian Club in the presence of a large gathering of Parsi ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Guzder made a felicitous opening speech exhorting all Parsis to take to physical culture heart and soult. The performances included boxing, jui jitsui, sword swinging, knife throwing and balancing and gymnastic feats.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

The Calcutta tramway strike continues and hitherto there is no sign of settlement.

"TILAK SWARAJ FUND."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Let your croaker-critics say what they may, you have rendered great service and the Indian public cannot be too grateful to you for publishing in extenso the accounts of the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

I find that whilst the All-India Statement published in yours of the 27th December speaks of rupees three lacs as a grant to the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee the same item appears in the account of the Trustee the holders of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Funds—as *loan*.

You will agree, Sir, that there is a great difference between a grant and a loan, and, therefore I have to request, through the medium of your valued columns, Mr. Mathoora das Trikumjee, the Hon. Secretary, Tilak Swaraj Fund Trustees, and the Hon. Secretary the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee to let the public know how the matter really stands.—Yours etc.

D. SOONDERDAS.

No. 37 Borra Bazar Street, Fort.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy presented the All-India Golf Championship cup at Tollygunge at the Royal Calcutta Gold Club on Dec. 28th.

His Excellency dined at the Calcutta Club with the members of the Club.

Right Rev. E. H M. Waller, Bishop Designate, will assume charge of the Diocease of Madras on 1st January.

His Excellency Lord Reading gave a garden party on Dec. 28th at Belvedere which was attended by a large and distinguished company including Lord and Lady Lytton, Sir Henry and Lady Wheeler, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, members of the Executive Council and Ministers of the Bengal Government, leading officials and prominent professional and business men.

Sir Harcourt Butler left Calcutta on Dec. 28th for Burma.

The Ministers under reformed constitution of Burma will not be appointed until the arrival of Sir Harcourt Butler.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BRINGING MEAT WITHOUT LICENSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Krishna Mahadeo and Mahabaja Ranji were charged, on Friday, with bringing 55 lbs. of fresh meat into Bombay without a license.

Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. His Worship's attention was drawn to the fact that—accused No. 2 had been hitherto warned and released for the same offence, and that—the first accused, who was his employer, made him a tool knowing that—in the event of being detected, he would be lightly dealt with owing to his youth.

The Magistrate convicted the accused Nos. 1 and 2 and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 50 and Rs. 10 respectively.

Before the same Magistrate, one Tukia Sitaram was charged with the same offence, having brought 60 lbs. of meat in without a license on the 28th instant.

The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Friday, before Mr. Athavle, Deputy Inspector Shirazi charged one Dhakoo Narain and Sitaram Vithoo, with the theft of jewellery, valued at Rs. 1,819, belonging to their master, Vithoba Bala, on the 27th ultimo.

The prosecution case was that both the accused were employed in the shop of the complainant. On the 27th November, while the complainant was asleep in the shop, his betel-box, containing his jewellery, was stolen. This he discovered when he woke up; also when both the accused had disappeared. He reported the matter to the police, who arrested accused No. 1 at Pipu in the Ratnagiri District and at his instance the second accused was subsequently arrested. The police also recovered a part of the property valued at Rs. 1,297-9 from accused No. 1.

Accused No. 1 pleaded guilty, while No. 2 pleaded not guilty to the charge. The Magistrate convicted accused No. 1 and sentenced him to suffer hard labour for six months, and ordered accused No. 2 to be acquitted for want of sufficient evidence.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

Before the same Magistrate, on Friday, one Arjoon Sadhaco (25) was charged with being in illicit possession of a grain of cocaine on Falkland Road on the 27th instant at 8 p.m.

The accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or, in default, to suffer hard labour for a period of one month.

ONE MONTHS R. I. FOR ASSAULT.

At the Girgaon Police Court, on Friday, before Messrs. Eruchshaw R. Heerjibhedin and B. S. Turkhad, Hony. Presidency Magistrates one Amritlal Morarji, a Hindu was charged with disorderly behaviour.

Mr. Nadirshaw Vakil, pleader defended.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 28th instant at about 11 p.m. the accused went to the shop of one Manilal Hiralal, a cotton broker at Shaikh Memon Street and demanded money from him. Manilal refused to pay him anything when the accused assaulted him with fists. The witness raised an alarm and one Mohanlal Umiashanker, residing near by, came to his rescue. The accused assaulted him also.

The Court convicted the accused and altered the charge to one of assault, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BOY SENT TO REFORMATORY.

Before the same bench, on Friday one Jani Usman, a Mahomedan lad aged 15 was charged with disorderly behaviour.

The prosecution case was that the accused was getting down from a tram car when the Tramway Inspector No. 37 asked him to show his ticket. The accused had no ticket and was asked to purchase one, which he declined to do. The Inspector remonstrated with him, when the accused caught him by the collar and assaulted him. He was, then, handed over to the Police.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The Court convicted the accused and ordered him to be detained in the David Sassoon Reformatory for one year.

CORONER'S COURT.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM.

At the Coroner's Court, an inquest was held on the death of Ramrakh Ladha, a Marwaree youth, aged 14 years, residing at Kalbadevi. He was found lying unconscious in his room at 2 p.m on the 28th instant. His friends removed him to the J. J. Hospital where he appeared to be suffering from the effects of opium poisoning and he died in the night. Enquiries showed that the deceased was a speculator and had suffered a loss of Rs. 2,000 in speculation.

The jury returned a verdict of death from poisoning by opium, apparently self-administered.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. King held an inquest touching the death of one Nanalaran Ramkrisan, aged 35, who was knocked down and run over by motor lorry No. 652 which was proceeding inside the compound of Chanda Ramji's Press at Colaba to take cotton bales at 11-45 a.m. on the 25th November last. His left foot was crushed and he was removed to the G. T. Hospital where amputation of the foot was considered necessary by the doctor. But Nanalaram would not allow the amputation. He was however, detained in the hospital and was being treated, but tetanus set in and he died on the evening of the 28th instant.

DEATH FROM A BLOW WITH A HEAVY STICK.

At the Coroner's Court, the Coroner concluded the enquiry regarding the death of Chhagan Tukaram, who was alleged to have been assaulted by Ramchandra Fulu, near the Military Barracks at Colaba on the evening of the 25th instant and died in hospital, under circumstances already reported.

Gunnes Helan of the R. G. A. deposed that he was in his store-room when he heard a disturbance and looking from the window he saw men collected near the Parsi Fire Temple. The suspect Ramchandra was running towards the store-room. He was crying and was bleeding from the mouth. He had a stick in his hand like the one produced. A man was walking behind the deceased, whom he seemed to be following. The suspect flourished his stick in the direction of the man. The deceased was the man who walked behind the suspect first. Suddenly, he gave the deceased two blows with the stick on the side of the head near the right ear. The deceased staggered and fell on his back.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been struck on the head with a stick by Ramchandra.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service at the local Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

BENGAL CLUB.

The half yearly meeting of the members of the Bengal Club will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. in the Club Room, Rahimtoola Building, Fort. Members are requested to be present.

6TH BENE-ISRAEL CONFERENCE.

The sixth session of the Bene-Israel Conference will begin to-day (Saturday) in the hall of the Israelite School, Mazagon, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), under the presidentship of Mr. Abraham Aaron Kehimkar, Judge of the Varishta (High) Court of Baroda. Mr. A. E. Benjamin, retired Deputy Superintendent, Telegraphs, is the Chairman of the Reception Committee. The sittings will continue on Sunday (the 31st instant) and will conclude on the New Year's Day.

CLASS IN BUDDHISM.

A fortnightly class in Buddhism will be conducted at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road, by Prof N. K. Bhagwat, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m.

LECTURE AT VILE PARLE.

Prof. Lalit will deliver a public lecture on the "Gaya Congress" in Sjt. Hemchand Mohanlal Zaveri's bungalow, Vile Parle, to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.). Sjt. Govindji Vasanji will preside.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, a public meeting will be held at Govind Chowk of the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Messrs. Hansraj P. Thackersey, M. E. Curtay, Ranchodas Gandhi, C. D. Shah, Narayanji Dayal, Narandas Pursotam, M. M. Desai and others will address the meeting on the ensuing Municipal elections.

FORTH COMING MEETINGS.

GHATKOPAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee, a public lecture will be delivered by Swami Bhaskaranand Giri to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. in the Congress Office, on "The present situation and Indians' duty."

SECOND CLERKS' CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the above Conference will be held at Gellabhai House, Chowpatty Road, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m.

MADRASEE CO-OPERATIVE HOSTEL SOCIETY, LTD.

The opening ceremony of the new premises of the above Society will be held at 4 p.m. on Monday next (the 1st Jan.) at its new premises, Oolengal Building (opposite Hasali Tank), Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar. Mr. J. A. Madan will preside and Prof. H. L. Kajiji will deliver a lecture on "Distributive Co-operation." All South Indians and others interested are welcome.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

In connection with the Bombay Theosophical Celebrations, Mr. R. S. Bhagwat will deliver a public lecture on "There is no Religion higher than Truth" at Bagh-o-Bahar, Andheri, at 5 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

THEATRE AND CINEMAS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.—The Madan Theatres Ltd are determined to commence the New Year in merry fashion, and by arrangement with the Bandman Eastern Circuit Ltd, a bright and musical attraction Mr. Eddie Garrs "Smilestones", will be presented at the Excelsior Theatre. There is a company of ten artistes specially formed for an Eastern Tour. They are under the control of Mr. Eddie Garr, who was well known out here in the pre-war days of the Bandman Opera Co. as a leading comedian under the name of Dan Cliford. Since then Mr. Garr has starred as a vaudeville artiste, and he established a record, which will not be easily broken in Bombay, for a single artiste, by playing for no less than six weeks at the Excelsior in 1914. Since then he has made several tours in England with the original Pelissier Follies and for two years he was appearing at the Adelphi Theatre London. It will be seen that the selection of the artistes could not have been in more capable hands.

Two other members of the Company, who have already made a name for themselves in Bombay, are Miss Alice May and Mr. Clayton Robbins, the two popular dancers of "The Scamps" Concert Party who toured India under Mr. Wolseley Charles about four years ago. All the other artistes are new to Bombay. They include Mesdames Gray, Vivien, Marshall and Robertson, and Messrs. Richard, Denby and Penrose, of whom the latter gentleman will be seen at the piano. The "Smilestones" entertainment will be in the nature of a small and intimate review and will consist of some of the smartest and up-to-date scenas from all the latest and most successful London revues. This is an ideal style of entertainment with which to bring in the New Year. The Excelsior management could have given us nothing better. The Company will stay with us for about two weeks and there will be frequent complete changes of programme. On their way out from England, a fortnight's stay was made at Cairo, and all the papers in the Egyptian capital are most enthusiastic in their praises of this merry little band.

"Smilestones" is under the management of Mr. L. Y. Barnby, the season opens tonight at 9-30 p.m. and there will be a reduced price matinee at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—The daily change of programme at the Empire Theatre has proved so successful during the past week that the management have decided to continue the policy during the first week of the New Year, thus giving cinema-goers a further opportunity of seeing some of the pick of Bombay's favourite films.

To-night will see the presentation of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables", on Sunday Mr. Matheson Lang will be seen in "Mr Wu", on Monday there will be an all-Chaplin programme while Tuesday and Wednesday will be given up to the filming of parts 1 & 2 of the great spectacular film "Intolerance". Matheson Lang will be seen again on Thursday in "Carnival" while on Friday there will be the usual Fun Programme of light comedy. Altogether an attractive weeks fare from which it should not be difficult to chose something to suit all tastes.

EMPRESS THEATRE.—Here, again patrons are given a daily change of programme which is as follows:—

To-day—Charlie Chaplin in "Tillies Punctured Romance".

Sunday—Francis Bushman and Beverley Bayne in "Romeo and Juliet."

Monday—All comic programme of short films

Tuesday—Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables."

Wednesday—Matheson Lang in "Carnival".

Thursday—"The Merchant of Venice".

Friday.—The usual Fun Programme of frolic films.

There will be five performances to-day, four to-morrow and again on Monday, and three shows each night for the remainder of the week.

GLOBE CINEMA.—Beginning to-day, the first three episodes of "The Tiger's Trail", starring the famous Ruth Roland, will be this week's feature attraction, together with the usual comedy and pictorial side films. "The Tiger's Trail" is a Pathe production with intense excitement in every scene; a strange and fascinating super-serial of mystery and action from start to finish. Ruth Roland is ably supported by an all-star cast, headed by George Larkin, a popular local favourite with serial fans.

CINEMA MAJESTIC.—The Majestic Cinema is showing again this week the super Star picture Bhishma which is decidedly the best Indian picture till now offered. The plot is well-known as the best piece of Mahabharat, the picture is beautifully produced and the fine scenes of the war of the Kooroksheira enchants the eye as well as lifts the mind to purer domains. We cannot but recommend the picture to all lovers of Hinduism and Indian mythology.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Hind Button Factory, Ltd., Ferguson Road, 4 p.m.
S. S. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: 5th Extra Meeting.
Bene-Israel Conference at the Israelite School, Mazagon, 8-30 p.m.
Prof. Lalit's lecture on the "Gaya Congress", H. M. Zaveri's Bungalow, Ville Parle, 9-30 p.m.
Public meeting re. Municipal Elections, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, 9-10 p.m.

SUNDAY, December 31.

New Year Eve.
Steamer Delta, with outward mails of 14th instant, expected to arrive 6 a.m.

MONDAY, January 1.

Banks closed: New Year.
Bombay Races: Red Cross Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, January 3.

David Mills (Ltd.) Meeting, Navsari Building, 4 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	18 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 40
Inter & Ord. Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 30
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 10

B. B. & C. I. (COLABA.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 30
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express	21 40	7 0

Delhi Express Trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

VAKIL—Bai Bachubai, wife of Hormusji Jamasji Vakil (Managing Clerk, Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co.), mother of late Mr. Phirozshaw, Pestonji, Nadirshaw, Dr. Naserwanji and Kaikhusaru, died yesterday. Funeral this morning at 8 a.m., Parx House, Colaba.

R5960

CHURCH SERVICE.

Emmanuel Church (C. M. S.) Girgaon.
Sunday after X'mas, December 31.
8 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong, Sermon and Holy Communion.
New Year's Day, January 1.
8-15 a.m. Holy Communion.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan per S. S. "Delta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Sunday the 31st instant.

Monday the 1st of January 1923 will be observed as a Post Office holiday on account of "New Year's Day". All the departments of the General Post Office and sub-offices, including the Telegraph Branches of the Combined Offices will observe the same working hours as on Sundays.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from London of 21st instant passed Suez at 5 a.m. on the 28th inst.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Karmala" with the Mails from Bombay of 23rd. instant arrived at Aden at 8-30 a.m. on the 28th instant and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The Games Tournament in Chess, Draughts and Ping-Pong will begin from Monday, the 15th January, 1923. Members desirous of taking part in the Tournament will please send in their names to Mr. Ahmed Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Hon. Secretary for Games, Muslim Students' Union.

NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA.

The International Printing Works, Karachi, announce that "National Cyclopaedia" of India will be issued by them on January, 7th, 1923. The Cyclopaedia contains twelve different sections and these are:—Administration of India; Dictionary of general information; Woman's Directory; Who's who in India; Guide to Institutions; Educational Directory; Gazetter; Dictionary of events; Congress Directory; Indian State's Directory; Literary Directory and the Dictionary of Statistics.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Three copies of the P. & O. and B. I. Co.'s Diary and Almanack (1923) and two copies of their Calendar (1923) have been received. The Diary contains useful information for tourists and persons looking forward to a journey beyond Suez.

FRESH-AIR EXCURSION.

The students of (1) Bhawnagri Moholla (2) New Nagpada (3) Tank Bundar and (4) Bai Dahibai Pragji Thackersey Moolji Night Schools of the League will be taken to the Khoja Sanatorium, Bandra on Monday the 1st January 1923. The excursionists will start from Grant Road Station at 8 a.m. and will spend the rest of the day in recreation at Bandra."

BOMBAY MALAYALEES.

Srijut T. R. Krishnaswamy Iyer, Congress Secretary, Palghat (Kerala) accompanied by his wife and two of his co-workers will stop at Bombay for a couple of days on their way back from Gaya. It is proposed to arrange a meeting of Bombay Malayalees in order to give him and his co-workers an opportunity to meet the Malayalees over here, and also to present him with a purse, the proceeds of which will be used for Congress work in Palghat. All Malayalees desirous of taking part in the meeting and to contribute towards the purse are requested to kindly communicate with V. Madhavan Nair and R. Krishna Iyer, Organisers, Madrasi Co-operative Hostel Society Ltd., Dadar.

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Editor has received the following amount:—

H. N. Dhru	.....	Rs. 10.
M. B. Trivari	.....	Rs. 5.

MEHTA

Manufactures Merchants.

We can take our patrons into confidence and tell them why our organisation realises better prices than any of our contemporaries does. We have realised long since that it is no use trying to sell at present to BIG MERCHANTS for they are full up and have no further buying capacity. *ALL THE SAME WE MUST SELL MORE TO-DAY THAN EVER BEFORE.* There are always small but honest merchants. The meagre means at the command of such merchants should not be treated as their crime; more so, because they themselves are satisfied with little margins and believe in large turnover. We finance such merchants and attract other pessimist slackers to go into business and work. We store the goods for them and yet pay off the vendors. These and other facilities create crowds at our auctions and the whole advantage is

YOURS
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, December 30, 1922.

THE RIGHT DECISION.

After a prolonged debate the Subjects Committee of the Congress gave its decision on Thursday night on the vexed question of entering the Councils or contesting the elections. It adopted, by 203 votes against 85, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar's proposition opposing all proposals in this regard and urging Congressmen not to stand as candidates for election and voters not to vote for candidates who stand for election in disregard of the Congress advice. The decision of the Subjects Committee is not at all surprising. Ever since the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee went out of its way to raise the unfortunate issue of Council-entry despite the knowledge that the proposal went counter to the wishes and views of the nation, the voice of the latter has expressed itself in no uncertain terms.

Those who knew anything of the mood of the country and the faith that the nation has in the programme laid down by its great leader, had no doubt whatsoever what the verdict of the Gaya Congress on this question would be. The decision of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema became the index-finger. After the Jamiat-ul-Ulema had expressed its view, it was taken for granted that the All-India Khilafat Conference would, on behalf of the entire Muslim community, endorse it by an overwhelming majority of votes and its decision would, under the constitution of the Congress, debar the consideration of the question in the Congress. It is as well that the Subjects Committee of the Congress arrived at its decision independently of the verdict of the Khilafat Conference. For, it is essential that, on this issue which affects the future course of the country's political life, the entire nation should give its verdict through its Grand National Assembly. While the world would be presented with a unique manifestation of India's national solidarity if the Congress dropped the consideration of the question of Council-entry in order to respect the decision of the Muslims, the rejection of the proposal on its merit by the Congress itself would be a much more effective proclamation to the world that united India is true to its great leader and is determined to carry out the national programme along the path marked by him until victory is attained.

Now that the Gaya Congress has given its decision—for there is hardly any doubt that it will endorse the view of the Subjects Committee—the duty of the country is clear. First and foremost every Congressmen must, at this most critical juncture in the history of his country, loyally abide by the decision of the Congress. In this behalf the members of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee gave a clear lead. Both those who favoured and those who opposed Council-entry declared in uncompromising language thus: "Individual views on other matters of principle or practice may vary from time to time but loyalty to the Congress must remain the first and last unalterable article of faith with every true Congressman." The next boycott of the Councils must be made more effective than the last and the world must be told once again that India will not countenance a camouflage prolonging her agony, which the "Reforms" are. She demands her inalienable right—the right of complete self-government—and she is in earnest. And it is the ignoring of the Councils more than any other item of the Non-Cooperation programme which has brought home to the world this earnestness of India. If the nation is not to lose the moral support of the world, it must persist with the boycott until the struggle ends. But the elections are still far off and meanwhile the cause of the country demands that the national endeavour to attain the triple object must be renewed with redoubled vigour. There is no time to lose. As the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee wrote: "We have stood many trials, but greater trials still await us. We need all the strength and courage that the country can muster up. The only reliable and unfailing source of strength lies in the constructive work planned out at Bardoli. Our first and foremost duty is to push on with that work and protect it at all cost against attacks both from within and without. At the same time we must defend our national honour and self-respect at any sacrifice—if need be, with the best blood of the country." Those Congressmen who think that the interests of the country will be served by entering the Councils or contesting the elections, will, we hope, respect the verdict of the nation, and desist from prolonging a controversy the only consequence of which will be a disastrous dissipation of the nation's energy, which needs to be conserved and directed with concentrated force to the single purpose of winning freedom.

"FIRST FRUITS" OF CO-OPERATION!

"When I was in England last year I heard a member of the Cabinet deplore a political mishap and add that it could have been avoided if the men on the spot had given timely warning of the magnitude of the danger that was gathering head. The remark struck me at the time as a rather forcible reminder of the duty of all public men, non-official as well as official, to speak out in critical times without fear and without reserve." It is in this spirit, Mr. Sastri said in his presidential address at the Fifth National Liberal Federation at Nagpur, that he had ventured to survey the present political situation. If any friend of Mr. Sastri in the Cabinet circle in England should by chance light upon a copy of Mr. Sastri's present address and take the trouble of going through it, we venture to say that the Minister would immediately proceed to take a sound nap, instead of ringing up his colleague at the India Office. We do not recollect that either Mr. Sastri or any leader of the National Liberal Party gave any "timely warning" to the authorities in England at this time last year of the magnitude of the danger that was gathering head in India at the time. From the absence of all reference in Mr. Sastri's address to the prevailing unrest in the country, any one not intimately conversant with the situation in India would conclude that the outlook, if not very rosy, is bright enough for all practical purposes and that there need be no alarm that anything untoward would happen at least till the next Federation is held. We do not mind the total absence of any reference in Mr. Sastri's address to the imprisonment of at least twenty-five thousand of his countrymen, including Mahatma Gandhi. The omission appears to be deliberate. Mr. Sastri will, perhaps, plead, and plead justifiably, that the non-cooperators got what they desired. We have no grievance on this account. But, we confess, we are somewhat surprised at Mr. Sastri's reticence regarding the Guru-ka-bagh affair—the inhumanities and illegalities practised in connection with it—and regarding the grievances of his Muslim countrymen in connection with the Khilafat. We are unable to say whether Mr. Sastri thinks that both the Sikh and Muslim agitations are fictitious and can be of no concern to the "National Liberals." Perhaps, as an "Imperial statesman," who has to beware of what he says and who has to weigh his words carefully, Mr. Sastri thinks that reticence is the better part of valour, though if he had followed his own advice, to which we have referred above, he would not have hesitated "to speak out in critical times without fear and without reserve." The "Imperial asset" principles of the however, do not oppress the breast of Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Federation, who has unburdened his bosom in this patriotic manner: "If the Punjab tragedy of 1919 does not justify further agitation, there is absolutely no justification now for it in the fate of the Khilafat. The Caliph has been shorn of all temporal power by the Turks themselves. There is no longer any question of the preservation intact of his sovereign rights and territory in order to enable him to discharge his spiritual functions properly. Further Khilafat agitation therefore lacks justifications. Now it is a question of the powers and prestige of the Angora Government. In the settlement of this question it is wholly wrong and unconstitutional for Indians to take any part, and Government would be perfectly justified in suppressing the Khilafat agitation after what has happened in Constantinople. But I hope Government interference will not be necessary, and the strong commonsense for which Indian Moslems are distinguished will induce them to drop the agitation altogether." If the Government fail to interfere with the Muslim agitation, it will certainly be not for the lack of thoughtless and mischievous instigators of the type of Sir Maneckjee.

Mr. Sastri, it is apparent, had no ambition to take a comprehensive survey of the situation in the country as a whole. He has confined his attention to the grievances of the Legislative Councils and the Ministers. With much of Mr. Sastri's lament regarding the helplessness of these we fully sympathise. But did Mr. Sastri expect anything else? Here is a picture of conditions which is enough to bring tears to one's eyes:—

> In some provinces Ministers are not recognised as forming one official group. . . . Some Ministers have complained that, while anybody and everybody was free to communicate his views on the O'Donnell circular to the Government of India, they, *i.e.*, the Ministers, were precluded from doing so, because their Governor took a narrow view of diarchy and would not consult them where a reserved subject was concerned. In another case a Minister had to threaten to resign before the Governor would allow him to choose his under-Secretary. A Governor has even been known to play a backward section of the Legislative Council against his Ministers, who could not except in special cases depend on the official votes either. They thus depend on a highly precarious and shifting majority. The United Provinces Council presented to a scandalized India the spectacle one day of an Executive Councillor speaking against a Minister and on another day the spectacle of a Minister requesting his own Secretary not to move an amendment to which he, the Minister, had not given his consent. In the same province for many days a Councillor and a Secretary were openly accused, without eliciting any satisfactory reply, of canvassing members of the Legislature against the District Boards Bill which had been brought forward by a Minister. The facts that no notice is known to have been taken of these incidents by the Governor would seem to lend colour to the suggestion that he rather enjoyed the confusion of the Minister in the circumstances. In Madras, where the evils of diarchy are the least felt, the desire for complete provincial autonomy is the strongest. One of the Ministers of that province said the other day:—
>
> "I am Minister of Development *minus* Forests and you all know that Development depends a good deal on Forests. I am Minister of Industries without Factories, which are a reserved subject, and Industries without Factories are unimaginable. I am Minister of Agriculture *minus* Irrigation. You can understand what that means. How Agriculture can be carried on extensively without Irrigation in the hands of those who are responsible for it is rather hard to realise. I am also Minister of Industries without Electricity, which is also a reserved subject. You all know the part which Electricity is playing in the development of Industries now-a-days. The subjects of Labour and of Boilers are also reserved. But these after all are some of the defects of the Reform scheme."

One is disposed to ask Mr. Sastri and his colleagues what they expected from the reforms that they should rue its fruits thus. Did they expect figs to grow on thistle? Diarchy, Mr. Sastri says, has reached its limit of usefulness. Would it not be more honest to say that the Reforms have reached the limit of usefulness? For what are the Reforms without the keystone of Diarchy? Yet, even when Mr. Sastri knows that Diarchy is unworkable and is proving disastrous to the country, his condemnation of it is halting and faint-hearted for he appears still to have some lingering hope that everything will be all right if Ministers are given some wider discretion than they are at present allowed. He enumerates the "good work" accomplished by the popular side of the Local Government and thinks it makes cheerful reading. Here is Mr. Sastri's summary: "Municipalities and district boards have been placed on a popular footing in most provinces." "Ministers have not shrunk from undertaking large schemes of expansion involving heavy increases in expenditure and thus facing additional taxation." As an instance of these "large schemes," Mr. Sastri mentions the Compulsory Education Act introduced by Dr. Paranjpye, which will entail an annual expenditure by the State of more than three-quarters of a crore. "In Madras Ministers have adopted the policy of giving judicious State aid to new or nascent industries and have put in hand several other measures of no small benefit to the Province. Reform of old universities and the establishment of new ones are taken in hand in several provinces." These and other measures of the kind, says Mr. Sastri, "are the first fruits of the popular control over transferred departments for which we the Constitutionalists need not blush." But Mr. Sastri and his brother "Constitutionalists" might have waited to see how and when these "large schemes" of the "popular Ministers" materialise otherwise than on paper. On the one hand Mr. Sastri laments that the transferred departments are starving and on the other he exultingly dangles the "big schemes" of the Ministers as something to be proud of. For lack of funds Dr. Paranjpye is ordering the closing down of scores of primary schools in the Presidency, whereas the Act which he has fathered contemplates crores of expenditure in the next few years. There is no means save fresh taxation which will give the Minister the wherewithal to carry out his scheme. Does Mr. Sastri think it heroism on Dr. Paranjpye's part to impose heavy additional burdens on his countrymen, only because he cannot successfully force the reserved departments to give up an adequate portion of the superfluous cash in their treasuries? To grind down the poor for the sake of the "success" of the Reforms to which the "Liberals" are committed is not the height of statesmanship or patriotism. Already suggestions have been made for the repudiation of further commitments in respect of India's Debt. Do Mr. Sastri and his party wish to drive their countrymen into a general tax-resistance campaign? "Large schemes" can wait till Diarchy is put an end to and funds, which rightfully belong to the nation-building departments, are released from the grasping hands of the departments which the Bureaucracy has reserved for itself.

Notes of the Day

Indian Christian Conference.

We cannot think that, on the whole, better lead could have been given to the Indian Christian community than that given by Rev. Chitamber and Dr. Datta in their addresses as Chairman of the Reception Committee and President respectively of the All-India Congress of Indian Christians. Unlike some minorities who fight shy of politics, Indian Christians have not hesitated, in recent years, to take an intelligent interest in the movements of the day and to think in terms of their country instead of their own limited circle. Both Rev. Chitamber and Dr. Datta urged their co-religionists to take an active part in the national movement in consonance with the principles of their religion. When the country possesses a leader of the type of Mahatma Gandhi, Indian Christians need not be afraid that the national movement would assume a shape which Christians may not whole-heartedly approve. For, indeed, as Dr. Datta remarked, there is no greater Christian in India to-day than the Mahatmaji and there are a sufficient number of planks in the Mahatmaji's programme, which are fully in consonance with the principles of Christianity and which must have the hearty support of true Christians. Temperance, the removal of the untouchability bar, the uplifting of the "depressed" classes, the spread of mass education and especially education of women, the development of cottage industries, the promotion of unity among the different communities—all these are causes which must enlist the sympathy and active cooperation of all Indian Christians. Indian Christians may rest assured that the Swaraj which the Congress is striving for will be a Swaraj neither of the Hindus alone, nor Muslims alone nor Sikhs nor any other races inhabiting India, but the Swaraj of all the people of India—the Swaraj of the Indian Nation, in which the rights of the minorities, small and big, will be fully safeguarded. We are glad to see that the president of the Conference declared himself emphatically against Christians seeking special representation for themselves in the legislature. The Indian Christian community is neither so large numerically nor so advanced as some of the communities clamouring for communal representation. The attitude of the Christians, therefore, constitutes a rebuke as well as an example to sister communities of other faiths in the country.

"Gandhi and Maharashtra."

Mr. Ramkrishna B. Manerikar writes:—

"Sir,—It has grieved us and we are sure that it will grieve every Maratha heart to see the leaderette in your to-day's issue, I am sure that it is not only a travesty of facts to deny that Maratha is political race, but it is an insult—an open humiliation to the Maratha manhood. Maharashtra does respect Ekanaths and Tukarams but the gospel of Ramdas and the active karma yoga of Shivajee are the true exponents of the Maratha culture. It seems that you have no knowledge of the brilliant political fighters in the Maratha History. Maratha is a rare race. It has fought under Chalukyas for the preservation of its political freedom and never bowed to the foreign Crescent like the Buddhist Non-resisters of Sindh and Sakkar. It is again a race that has striven to its death for the freedom under the banner of Ramraja of Vijianagar. The days of Talicote brought gloomy calm which was to father the great political storm. The fight—resistance, not a dissipating philosophy of Non-resistance—saved the Maratha race. Shivajee was there. Every Maratha was surcharged with doctrines of the greatest Maratha saint and political thinker, Ramdas. Maharashtra has produced Shivajis and Bajis, Ramdas and Bahirjis, Nanas and Mahadjis. The past of the Maratha is an epic in itself. Past with its din of swords and the thunder of guns produces the heroic valour and not crazy idealism of the present khadi-saint. Maharashtra has produced men who were born-resisters and not Non-resisters. The Maratha Shivajee or Tilak and any man who has Maratha vein running through him, has denounced and will denounce this path of Non-resistance. We had accepted the N. C. O. as a political weapon for resisting the Government. Maharashtra knows Tilak's doctrines of Duty, it knows its duty to abide by the doctrines of Shri Krishna and stand in hail and fire by the side of the political doctrines of the Great Guru, Lok. Tilak.

I am astonished to see the name of Mr. Dastane written in the same breath with Lok. Tilak. I ask you, has he the thousandth part of that intellect which Tilak possessed? What has he sacrificed for his country? Really it is an ignominious shame on your part to raise a pigmy to an unattainable position of the leadership of Maharashtra. And may I ask you from whence does come this shameless pen that dare preach political philosophy to a race which is political to its marrow?

We know our own leaders, our own past and we do not require any foreigner or a man foreign to Maratha feeling to preach upon that. May God give you wisdom!"

Another correspondent, "An Humble Maharashtrian devotee of Mahatmaji" writes:—

"Sir,—I crave the courtesy of your paper for the publication of a few words, which I hope you will, in fairness, not refuse. You have published in your columns of to-day's issue an article on Maharashtra, and have pointed out that the true opinion of Maharashtra is misunderstood by persons like Mr. Baptista. You have also asserted that religion separated from politics is a thing Maharashtra cannot imagine. And you have concluded your article with a recommendation to your readers to peruse a recent publication of the Bharat Gaurav Granthamala. Leaving aside the question whether or not Mr. Baptista understands the spirit of Maharashtra truly, I am puzzled how you take upon yourself the task of explaining Maharashtra's mind. You have said that because Maharashtra divorced religion from politics, it ultimately came to ruin. But you have safely omitted to explain what is Maharashtra's religion. You say Shivaji derived inspiration from a Saint; but the world knows that Ramdas and non-violence stand as poles asunder! You seem, from what you have expressed, to accept Lokamanya's philosophy of life. But you have conveniently forgotten that Lokamanya always stood for retaliation of wrong, and that he never approved the negative philosophy of non-resistence of evil. It will not be out of place to point out that in an interesting controversy between the Lokamanya and Mahatmaji, Tilak had made it clear to the Mahatma that his philosophy meant that evil was to be resisted by evil, and not by good, as the latter held. I must also bring it to your notice that Professor S. M. Paranjpe and other gentlemen, whom you have mentioned as the true spokesmen of Maharashtra, were once followers of Lokamanya, and that Prof. Paranjpe at least, in former days advocated a policy of retaliation more fiercely than Tilak himself. Such is Maharashtra's mind, and philosophy. And I concur with you that Mahatmaji neglected Maharashtra, knowing as he did its warring spirit. Maharashtra never assimilated Mahatmaji's philosophy of non-resistance, but bowed to it simply out of love to the Motherland. It is extremely unjust on your part, therefore, to cast aspersions on the character of the sturdy soldiers of Lokamanya, whom nowadays you seem to glory in dishonouring by a denunciation, in season and out of season, of their views and methods. It is particularly deplorable, besides, that such insulting language appears in your celebrated paper, which I thought was above personal hatred, but which, I am sorry to find has stooped to abyssmal depths in its enthusiasm for the Mahatma."

The purpose of our article was to show that the people of Maharashtra were not, as suggested in certain quarters, incapable of responding to the religious appeal of the non-violent Non-cooperation movement. We regret that two Maharashtrians are found to resent our humble effort to refute a libellous charge against Maharashtra.

A Monument of Inconsistency.

One would have thought that the chief claim of Sir William Vincent to remembrance by his friends and admirers would be his success as a political tactician in very difficult times, but, no! in the eyes of the "Saturday Review" Sir William's most engaging trait is his inconsistency! The "Review" recalls the fact that Sir William "was first, as member of the Committee on the general Press Act, satisfied that no special protection for Indian Princes was necessary; was then, as Home Member, and as sponsor of the Bill, of opinion that such protection should be given; and, lastly, was a sharp critic in public debate of the official colleague who was showing the necessity for the measure!" But such inconsistencies far from detracting from the merits of the "Review's" pet, only go to enhance its admiration for the cleverness of the man. Such inconsistencies, the journal says, "point not to folly in the person guilty of them, but to the impossibility of an Indian situation in which a head grey with official experience of the country urges its owner one way and a heart won by Mr. Montagu urges him in the opposite direction. Here we may see the true dyarchy of the new constitution." Truly, Dyarchy, thy name is inconsistency!

CONFERENCE OF ISLAM'S REPRESENTATIVES.

ANGORA'S PROPOSAL HEARTILY WELCOMED.

INDIAN MUSLIMS' DUTY TO DEFEND ISLAM.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

GAYA MESSAGES DELAYED.

Up to two o'clock this morning no message from our Special Correspondent [at Gaya had been received. We, therefore, conclude that the disturbance mentioned in a notice from the Telegraph Department, which we published yesterday, has become worse.

One message from our Special Correspondent was received at 2-15 a.m. It was delivered to one of our peons who was sent to the Central Telegraph Office, and was received, as stated above by us at 2-15 a.m.

(Associated Press.)
GAYA, Dec. 28.

The following is a continuation of the report of the first day's session of the Khilafat Conference:—

After the third resolution had been passed Seth Haji came to the rostrum and read extracts from a letter, which he stated Seth Chotani had just then received from a friend in Switzerland. The extracts which were received with acclamations stated that an Ulema named Mufid Khwaja who belonged to the Angora deputation had stated that the Turks did not intend to separate the Khilafat from the Sultanate and that Ismet Pasha had told a representative of a Muslim state that the Khilafat would be what the world of Islam desired to be.

SOVEREIGNTY OF TURKEY.

Maulvi Abdul Majid next moved the fifth resolution which declared that Mussalmans would oppose all those terms of the Allies at the Lausanne Conference which either impaired the power and prestige of the Khilafat or in any way interested with its complete independence or did not safeguard the sanctity of the Holy Places and did not free them from non-Muslim control.

Maulvi Ali Azim Nadvi in seconding the motion said that the annulment of the partition of Bengal the Sin Fein struggle in Ireland and the Kemalist successes all proved that the British people yielded only to violence. The Turks had won because of their sword.

Therefore it was only the sword and strength which could win any thing from British hands (applause) the Turks he explained had used the sword and won and India was using the other alternative that of the strength of non-co-peration and she was also sure to win by the help of this weapon.

The resolution was then put to the vote and adopted.

DUTY OF INDIAN MUSLIMS.

The last resolution was moved by Mouvi Abdul Majid Badauni. This resolution called Mustapha Kemal Pasha by the title of "Saiful Islam" and "Mujadidikhilafat" and congratulated him on his victories which by their grandeaur enhanced not only the honour of Islam but also that of Asia and accred Kemal Pasha that so long as his demands were not fully met according to his wishes, the Mussalmans of India would continue to show him both heartfelt and practical sympathy. Maulvi Abdul Majid speaking with great warmth reminded Mahomedans that the defence of Islam was as much duty of Indian Muslims as that of Mustapha Kemal Pasha. Kemal Pasha had not only given re-birth to Islam but had also saved the honour of Asia. It was only now that after several centuries they realised their common brotherhood with the world of Islam outside.

Seth Ahmed Haji seconded the resolution. Maulana Fakhir Allahabadi and Mr. Bharucha of Bombay strongly supported. The former chastised the audience for voting paper resolutions and doing little to put them into effect. For instance in the resolution they pledged practical sympathy to Kemalists. What had they done so far to prove their practical sympathy. Had any one of them gone to Angora bodily to help the Turks. Even the Angora aeroplane Fund was not yet completed. He urged the audience to prove their practical support by contributing to the fund. Mr. Bharucha said the victory of the Kemalists was unprecedented because of its being the triumph of spirituality over materialism and because of the complete regeneration of dying Islam in so startlingly short a time. The resolution was passed unanimously.

The Khilafat Conference adjourned at 1 p.m. and will meet again to-morrow.

RESOLUTIONS BY SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)
GAYA, Dec. 29.

The Subjects Committee of the Khilafat Conference sat from ten to twelve last night and adopted two resolutions; one stated that if the Reuter's report intimating the intention of the Kemalists to summon a Conference of the representatives of Islam from all parts of the world to settle the question regarding the Khilafat was true the Mussalmans of India heartily welcomed the proposal and hoped that their representatives will also be invited and that the reported conference would be held at Angora.

The second resolution approved the Congress Subject Committee's decision in favour of the boycott of British goods.

A third resolution for promotion of the Hindu-Mussalman unity was also discussed but no decision was arrived at when the Committee adjourned. This resolution proposed a Joint Committee of Hindus and Mohamedans to report on the means to avoid a religious conflict and also laid down figures regarding the Muslim representation in the Councils and educational institutions. While the proposal for a Joint Committee met the approval of all several speakers are reported to have objected to the introduction of the subject of communal representation in this resolution

The Subject Committee of Khilafat Conference resumes its sitting at eight this morning and will continue the adjourned debate on the unity resolution and also take up the question regarding the Council entry.

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA CONFERENCE.

FURTHER RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

(Associated Press.)
GAYA, Dec. 28.

Among other resolutions passed by the Jamaitul Ulema besides important ones wired two days ago are, (1) Smypathising with the people of Morroco in their struggle for liberty against Spain, (2) appointing a committee of three to enquire into complaints of political prisoners regarding observance of religious practices in jail and suggesting means to remove them, (3) reaffirming a resolution of the Jamait passed two years ago enjoining upon Mussalmans to boycott British goods. (4) Expressing indignation at the disrespect shown to the Koran by Gurkhas at Khimat Maizbagh, Sylhet disstrict (Assam) condemning the attitude of the autaorities in suppressing the event and warning the authorities that if as a result of this incident some untoward event occurred the responsibility for it would solely that of the authorities, (5) appreciating the services of all those in prison, particularly Maulana Abul Kalam Azad considerng the action of Bengal Government in proscribing the written statement of Maulana Abul Kalam Adadb before the court as another instance of interference in religious affairs. Last night at a largely attended public meeting all the resolutions were passed by the Jamaitul Ulema's present. The session has concluded.

NON-BRAHMIM CONFERENCE.

(Associates Press.)
MADRAS, Dec. 28.

The Madras non-Brahmin Conference concluded to-day after adopting several resolutions most of which were only of provincial interest. One important resolution passed by the conference ran as follows:—

The conference is of opinion that in view of the general success that has attended the reforms so far and the growing aspirations of the people, the time has come for transfer in the provinces of all subjects to the control of ministers responsible to the legislature. The conference is of opinion that the majority of departments in the Government of India ought to be transferred to the control of ministers to be created responsible to the legislature and urges that this be done before the next general election.

RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Dec. 29.

The Non-Brahmin Conference adopted some other resolutions recommending the appointment of an official possessing technical qualification preferably an Indian as Director of Industries and providing legislative measures regarding industrial conciliation and workmen's compensation. One resolution demanded State management of the railways and the formation of a territorial force. Another urged the need for land legislation in Malabar with a view to removing the longstanding grievances of the tenants by giving security of tenure and freedom from all forms of unjust exactions.

SIR M. DADABHOY'S "AT HOME" TO MR. SASTRI.

(Associated Press.)
NAGPUR, Dec. 29.

Sir Manekjee Dadabhoy, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Liberal Conference was "at home" to Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri and delegates to the National Liberal Federation last evening, when the elite of the city was present, including Indians and Europeans.

PRINCE'S PROTECTION BILL.

APPEAL FOR WITHHOLDING ROYAL ASSENT

LIBERAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)
NAGPUR, Dec. 29.

The National Liberal Federation reassembling to-day passed a number of resolutions embracing various public questions. Three resolutions put from the Chair were passed (1) trusting that the Inchcape and the Provincial Retrenchment Committees would recommend material reductions, (2) urging Parliament to advise His Majesty to withhold his assent to Prince's protection against disaffection Act and (3) emphasising the necessity for pushing on the progress of the masses in all directions educational, social and economic.

The next resolution urged for the removal of all disabilities to which the untouchable classes were subjected. Recruitment to the Imperial Services formed the subject of another resolution which urged the Secretary of State to authorise the Government of India and the local Governments to make laws for regulating the public services and in the meantime to stop all recruitment in England to all Imperial Services. The resolution also opposed the proposed appointment of a commission to enquire into the alleged grievances of the Services.

Another resolution trusted that besides loyally observing the principle laid down by the Joint Parliamentary Committee to the effect that wherever Governments in India and the legislatures were in agreement there should be no interference from the higher authority. The Secretary of State would give it full scope by releasing the Governments in India from the obligations to consult him previously in circumstances mentioned above both by liberal interpretation of rules and regulations on the subject and modifying them wherever necessary. The last resolution of public importance referred to the Indians overseas and urged for the application of principle embodied in the resolution of the Imperial Conference. 1921, to Kenya colony. It also condemned the Anti-Indian policy pursued by the South African Union Government and while fully acknowledging Government of India had identified themselves with Indian sentiments urged Government to continue to bring pressure to bear on the Union Government to accept the policy enunciated in resolution of the Imperial Conference 1921.

PRESIDENT'S COUNSEL TO LIBERALS.

Two more resolutions were passed, one electing the All-India Council for the year 1923, and another appointing the Working Committee with Mr. Sastri as president for spreading the doctrine of the Liberals in the country. Messrs. N. M. Joshi and G. K. Deodhar were appointed secretaries for the ensuing year.

The next session of the Federation was invited to Poona.

The President in dissolving the session spoke at considerable length, and uttered words of frank counsel to the party. They had to face great difficulties in the path of carrying out their work, but those difficulties instead of disheartening them should enable them to grapple with them with redoubled vigour and greatly increased courage. They could not achieve their aim by sending deputations to England or by passing strongly-worded resolutions. They could not obtain their rights by merely enlisting support and sympathy of their English friends but they would have to fight for [illegible] and be prepared to [illegible] English with power to negotiate with the Railway Board was confirmed.

In dissolving the Conference Mr. Andrews stated that the new programme of the Federation by which the railway board would have their own Labour Board at Delhi to negotiate with the Railway Board itself represented a great step forward in the organization of industries in India. What was needed in each of the greater industries of India was a central Committee of labour on the one hand and a Central Committee of capital on the other which could meet regularly and discuss the difficulties and prevent useless strikes. Mr. Andrews commented on the growing practice among the employees of labour to use secret agents among the men to give information and spy out the doings of their fellow workmen. He called it a dirty practice. He emphasised on the need of greater honesty among the labour leaders and in conclusion paid a tribute to Mr. Miller for the honourable way in which he had acted in June 1921 in bringing the railway strike at Lucknow to a close and for his integrity in railway matter.

MR, ANDREWS ON RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, Dec. 28.

Mr. C. F. Andrews returned to Delhi from Lahore on Thursday morning. Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, he stated that he regarded the Railway Conference in Lahore as leading to very important results. If the policy endorsed there became generally adopted, it would lead to the formation of central boards representing labour at each great centre of industry. These labour Boards could immediately deal with labour difficulties by meeting the employers' representatives and settling disputes on the spot. Thus many useless and meaningless strikes

SWAMI SHARADHANAND.

RELEASED FROM JAIL

EXHORTS HINDUS TO FOLLOW AKALIS' EXAMPLE.

(Associated Press.)
AMRITSAR, Dec. 28.

Swami Sharadanand who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in October last in connection with the Gurukabagh affair was released from the Mianwali Jail and arrived here to-day en *route* to Gaya. At the Akali Takt he reiterated his previous words and exhorted the Hindus to follow the example of the Akalis.

AKALI ACTIVITIES AT GAYA.

(Associated Press.)
GAYA, Dec. 28.

The Akalis are holding *Diwans* every morning and evening attended by large numbers of people and are showing in the evening lantern slides depicting Akalis as they were being beaten at Guruka Bagh. These picture shows attract unusually large crowds.

RAILWAY MEN'S CONFERENCE.

MR. MILLER'S SERVICES APPRECIATED.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, Dec. 27.

The All-India Railway Men's Conference concluded its session to-day. The main resolution of the previous day agreeing to the formation of a central committee at Delhi

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS RESOLUTION LOST.

DISCUSSION ON COUNCIL-ENTRY ADJOURNED.

SOLIDARITY OF TEN PROVINCES.

CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)
GAYA, Dec. 29.
Received, Dec. 30 (2-15 a.m.).

Practically the whole of to-day's sitting of the Congress was taken up with discussion of the resolution re. the boycott of British goods at little past 5 p.m.

The resolution was put to the vote, and as the result of the voting was clear beyond doubt, the President, after satisfying himself twice on the point declared that the resolution was lost. Thereupon some of the U. P. and Maharashtra members demanded a division but at the request of the President they either withdrew their demand, or left the matter to be decided according to his discretion, and the President finally declared that the resolution was lost.

Shrijut Rajagopalachar was then called upon by the President to move his resolution re. the boycott of Councils.

Mr. Rajagopalachar, in moving the resolution, made a brief but pointed speech. Dr. Ansari formerly seconded the resolution reserving his romarks till to-morrow, as it was now past six. The Congress session was adjourned till 12 noon to-morrow.

The Hindu Maha Sabha meets to-morrow morning at eight under the presidentship of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the Congress pandal.

Attendance at the Congress was at its highest, to-day, and it is expected that it will be equally imposing to-morrow. Discussions have been followed with liveliest interest, and, even in voting, members have displayed utmost real enthusiasm. The remarkable feature so far apparent is almost the complete solidarity of about ten Provinces while of the remaining Provinces, including Bengal, the majority is in line with the rest of India on the burning question of the day, namely entry into Councils.

COUNCIL BOYCOTT.

PROTRACTED DISCUSSION.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S MOTION CARRIED.

CONGRESS SUBJECTS COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)
GAYA, Dec. 28.

The following is an amplified report of the meeting of the Subjects Committee held last night over the question of Council entry The meeting lasted over four hours during which eleven amendments were proposed to the main proposition of Pandit Motilal Nehru, which was framed on the lines of the recommendation of the Civil Disobedience Inquiry Committees report. The resolution stated that non-co-operators should contest the elections on the issue of the redress of the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs and immediate Swaraj in accordance with the principle of non-violent non-co-operation and make every endeavour to be returned in a majority that in view of the new Councils assembling early in January 1924 the Congress session of 1923 be held during the first instead of the last week of December and the matter be again brought up for such final mandate by the Congress as it may under the circumstances deem fit to issue.

ELEVEN AMENDMENTS.

Of the eleven amendments moved three were for postponement and the other two urged postponement till three months after which a special session of the Congress should decide the question and that in the meanwhile they should explore all avenues for starting civil disobedience either individual or mass.

Babu Bhagwandas of Benares moved that Council entry be made permissive provided Congress organisation funds were not called in for service.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar Ex-Advocate General of Madras urged that autonomy be granted to provincial Congress Committees in regard to the question of Council entry on condition that none of successful Congress candidates should take seats or take part in the proceedings of the Councils.

MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIA AMENDMENT.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Editor of "Young India" moved an amendment to the effect that as "the boycott of Councils carried out during the elections held in 1920 has destroyed the moral strength of the institutions through which Government sought to consolidate its power and as it is essential that the people of India should with hold participations in the elections of the next year, this Congress therefore, advises that no Congressmen should stand as candidates for any of the Councils and that all voters do abstain from voting and signify the abstention in such manner as the All-India Congress Committee may instruct in that behalf." Mr. Rajagopalachari in making this motion an amendment to Mr. Nehrus main proposition did not make any speech but merely contended himself by explaining one or two technical points.

Mr. Vallabhai of Ahmedabad who formally seconded the motion also made no speech.

OBJECTION BY PRESIDENT.

Before it was seconded by Mr. Vallubhai the President called upon Mr. Rajagopalachari to show cause why his amendment should not be rejected as it negatived the main resolution which it proposed to arrest. Mr. Rajagopalachari explained that as the question was whether boycott should be from within or without. A mere finding of the former one way or the other left the later point still unsettled and this Congress must regard it as its imperative duty to give a lead to the country on a question which was engaging its attention. The President observed that he was not convinced by the argument of Mr. Rajagopalachari but would admit his motion as an amendment and that it would be voted upon prior to the last amendment.

Mr. A Rangaswami Iyengar of the "Swadeshmitran" (Madras) proposed that the question of boycott of councils be suspended for a few months in order to consider meanwhile whether it was individual and mass. Mr. Iyengar said that this motion could be taken only if Mr. Rajagopalachari's proposal was carried. Mr. Audinarayana Chetty seconded the motion.

Mr. S. Ranga Iyer (U.P.) moved adjournment of the house to enable Congress leaders to see if any compromise could not be effected. This suggestion was not supported by the House.

Mr. Mehta urged postponement of the question till the Congress of 1923 and that meanwhile congressmen should contest the elections. This was seconded by Mr. S. Satyamurthi.

PT. MALAVIYA SUPPORTS ENTRY.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya in supporting the motion made a long speech eulogising the services rendered to India by Mahatma Gandhi and imploring the Committee not to allow the policy of drift to continue any longer. He wanted the working out of the constructive programme and at the same time that the elections should be contested. It is understood the speech created a great impression on the members of the Committee present. Mr. Stokes moved for deletion of the preamble of the Calcutta resolution in which the central idea of the pro-Council party was embodied as being in strict accordance with the principle of non-violent non-co-operation.

Pandit Motilal Nehru accepted the deletion and stated that he had thought of accepting it even in Calcutta.

Mr. V. K. Mazumdar moved that they should push on with the constructive programme and that civil disobedience be considered at a special session of the Congress if the country be ready then to start civil disobedience or otherwise to consider the question of entering the Councils accompanied with a definite programme for organization of village Panchayat, Education, co-operative Societies, employment for the unemployed, improvement in the conditions of labourers etc.

COMMITTEE ADJOURNED.

At this stage (9-15) the committee adjourned till to-day in order to enable the members to learn the views of the Khilafat Conference Subjects Committee on this question.

The Subjects Committee of the Khilafat Conference met last night but did not discuss the question of Council entry. The Congress Subjects Committee meets this afternoon and sits for eight hours during which the Council question will be taken up and all other resolutions to be put forward in open Congress will [illegible]

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The following is an amplified account of proceedings of the Congress Subjects Committee, which by an overwhelming majority carried Mr. Rajagopalachari's proposal of participating in next election to Council. Pandit Motilal Nehru's proposition was rejected testing the same:—

Although the proceedings lasted [illegible] the speeches were very few, most of the hours being occupied with voting on propositions.

Hakim Ajmal Khan who was the first speaker referred to the resolution passed by the Jamait-ul-Ulema against contesting elections and remarked that their decision was binding on all Mahomedans. Mr. [illegible] word used in the resolution was *haram* *mannu'* which meant prohibition and not *haram*. Hakimji then urged the House to accept Pandit Motilal Nehru's resolution, or if that could not be done, to postpone consideration of the question till the next session of the Congress or at least accept Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's motion which represented a compromise between the conflicting views.

Mr. Zahuie Ahmed supported Kahim Ajmal Khan, while Mr. Mcdham Ali argued *pro contra*, and asked the Committee to accept Mr. Rajagopalachari's resolution.

All the minor amendments in favour of the postponement of the question as also other amendments like those of Messrs. Sasmal and Rangaswamy Iyengar were either withdrawn or rejected by a show of hands.

Then there remained Pandit Nehrus' main resolution. Mr. Rajagopalachari's counter proposition and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's amendment.

A PATHETIC APPEAL.

Mr. Iyengar, speaking on his amendment, appealed in pathetic tone for unity among the ranks of Congressmen, and claimed that his motion was an attempt at a compromise between the two conflicting views. He had talked to all leaders of various Provinces and found that most of them were agreeable to his amendment. The Mahrashtra Party, he stated, was solidly with him, as also several delegates from other Provinces. In these circumstances, he urged that if his amendment was accepted a division among the ranks of Congressmen would be avoided and the stimulus necessary at this stage of the Non-Co-operation movement would be given and the Government also would slowly climb down in favour of the popular view. The speech of Mr. Iyengar appeared to have created some impression on the members present, and that is why although his amendment was rejected there were at least as many as 105 in favour of it, as against 187.

Mr. Rajagopalachari briefly replied to the arguments advanced against his resolution and vigorously pressed for its acceptance as the only way of attaining Swaraj. The voting on this proposition lasted more than two hours, and when the result namely 202 against 85 was announced there were no cheers by the successful party or by the crowd that had gathered round the Subjects Committee Pandal. This was unexpected but was probably due to the fact that no other result was anticipated by the majority of them.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, in his final reply, is stated to have not been in so a good form as he was in moving his proposition. Eventually his resolution was by a show of hands declared lost. The Committee then adjourned.

The Congress meets this afternoon.

THE TWO SPEECHES.

"TRIBUNE'S" ESTIMATE OF MR. SASTRI'S ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, Dec. 28.

Commenting on the Rt. Hon. Mr. [illegible] speech at the Liberal [illegible]

REPARATIONS

A NEW CRISIS.

FRANCE PREPARED TO ENFORCE SANCTIONS.

LONODON, Dec. 28.

Paris.— Commenting on the new reparations crisis newspapers emphasise Germany's new default is the fourth officially registered against her since 1920. "Le Journal" says France cannot permit any whittling down of the rights conferred on her by the decision of the Reparation Commission. M. Poincare may without delay urge enforcement of economic sanctions but will probably not act alone, but will ask Mr. Bonar Law to make common cause.

The "Petit Parisien" denies the allegation that France has provoked the decision in regard to Germany's default in order to use the sanctions and says that only in the improbable event of the Allies refusing to draw a just conclusion from the situation may France ultimately be compelled to act alone.

The "Echo de Paris" claims that Italy and Belgium are on the side of France. The "Matin" says the French Government desires to act in full accord with the Allies, but in the event of divergencies of views it has decided to take the necessary measures. Reuter.

"MANOUEVRING FOR POSITION."

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" ON FRENCH AITITUDE.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Political circles in London are not inclined to take a tragic view of the Reparations Commission's decision, under which France has established the right to act separately under the ambiguously-worded clause in peace

[illegible]spapers hope that France will not exercise the right thereby prejudicing the outcome of the Premier's Conference, but they think that this is unlikely in view of the importance of the issue, since only one hundred thousand sterling is involved in the timber default. Moreover, the Reparations Commission in June laid down that the event of default in deliveries, Germany would lose credit even for the deliveries actually made, thus barring even the question of penalities.

The papers share the view of the Manchester Guardian," which declares that the French Government's actions are by the nature of manoeuvring for position in advance of the forthcoming conference to strengthen M. Poincare's hand by furnishing him with the sanction for separate action on the part of France on the bigger issue.—Reuter.

WHY GERMANY DEFAULTED.

REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF DELIVERY PERIOD.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Berlin.—The excitement aroused in the Press by the Reparations Commission's action relative to arrears in timber deliveries has considerbly abated by the issue of a Government statement which explains the causes of the delay. The statement says that Government have requested extension of the delivery period until first April.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI DECIDES NOT TO GO TO PARIS CONFERENCE.

PRESENCE IN ITALY NECESSARY.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Rome.—Sgr. Mussolini has decided to carry into effect his previously hinted threat not to go to the Paris Conference, for he has now informed the Cabinet that the internal situation renders his presence in Italy necessary, and that there has not been sufficient diplomatic preparation to justify a rapid agreement being reached in Paris. Italy, however, will be represented by the Italian Ambassadors in London and Paris, and the Italian Reparation Commissioners.—Reuter.

WORLD'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

PRESIDENT HARDING ON EUROPEAN DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Washington.—In a letter to Senator Lodge, President Harding asks the Senate not to adopt Senator Borah's amendment (recommending a World Conference to consider economic questions and to arrange for reduction in armaments), because it would embarrass him in the negotiations which he is already conducting for an international conference.

President Harding's letter states that the Administration, in their effort to be helpful in their European situation, which they have given most thorough and thoughtful consideration for many months, will suggest that the Congress shall assist by freeing the hands of the Debt Funding Commission. The communications adds that the question of reparations is the foundation of European difficulties, and the United States could not presume to say to one nation what it should pay in reparations, and to another what it should accept.—Reuter.

LATER.

Regarding the further disarmament negotiations, President Harding indicated a promise on the subject could hardly be [illegible] all the nations directly concern[illegible]ess to co-operate.

[illegible] of the letter Senator Ledge declared he could not state explicitly the nature of the President's negotiations, but he did not exclude the debt cancellation. The President, however, was inclined to favour a longer period for amortisation and the interest payments. Senator Borah said that the administration's plan was in effect the cancellation of the foreign debts through postponement of the payment of the interest and the principal for several generations.—Reuter

ADMINISTRATION OF NAURU ISLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recent criticism of Australian administration of Nauru Island in the League of Nations commission is recalled by a Reuter cable from Melbourne which says, that all chiefs of Nauru have signed a memorandum stating that they are quite satisfied with the present administration which provides far greater freedom than under German rule. They declare they are grateful to the League "for placing us under the protection of this great empire."—Reuter.

DETAILS OF PROFESSOR ROBSON'S MURDER.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Cairo.—Two American tourists in Egypt picked up Professor Robson, (who was shot by Egyptian assailants as he was cycling home,) and found him still living, but unconscious. Professor Robson died on his way to hospital. There were five bullet wounds in his body and two kinds of bullets were extracted, shewing that more than one assailant had fired at him.

It is reported that the murderers escaped in waiting motorcar. Professor Robson served during the war aboard the "Arabia" which was torpedoed. On that occasion, he swam about in the sea for many hours before he was picked up. He had been in the Egyptian Government service for only two years. The British community here are most indignant about his being murdered.

EGYPTIAN PREMIER'S REGRET.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Cairo.—Lord Allenby will fix the compensation promised by the Egyptian Government for Mrs. Robson. He declares that there is no question of the abolition of martial law, while attacks continue and insists on the reinforcement of civil police. He states that the British cavalry must again patrol Cairo.

The Premier, on behalf of the Government and people, has addressed a letter to Lord Allenby expressing horror at the murder, and conveying the Government's regret to the British Government. The Premier hopes that the outrage will not endanger the durable Anglo-Egyptian entente. The Government are convinced that this and previous crimes are the work of the same small group of individuals, and declares it will engage in more vigorous measures to detect malefactors.—Reuter.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND FINANCES.

LONODON, Dec. 28.

The annual review of the Church of England reflects on the continued financial depression. The receipts account of the National Assembly for the last year amounted to eighty-six thousand pounds sterling compared with the estimated requirement of one hundred and eighty-six thousand. Notwithstanding stringent economy a large deficiency will have to be carried forward. The report dwells with satisfaction on the manner in which dioceses are recognising their responsibilities and endeavouring to contribute their full quotas to the central f[illegible]

ANGLO-AFGHAN TREATY.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The text of the Anglo-Afghan Treaty has been issued as Parliamentary paper.—Reuter.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

His Majesty has approved the appointment of Shah Muhammad Sulaiman as Puisne Judge of the Allahabad High Court in succession to Mr. Rafiq.—Reuter.

IRISH CONSULAR OFFICES IN NEW YORK

LONDON, Dec. 29.

New York.—A curious struggle is proceeding for the possession of the Irish Consular offices owing to Lord Crawford, who is succeeding Mr. McGrath as Free State representative, finding the position challenged by the Republicans, whose nominee, Mr. Laurence Ginnell is a former member of the House of Commons. Each party has taken up quarters on the premises, and legal proceedings are impending.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris.—In a speech in the Chamber, the Finance Minister said repayments effected abroad included £13,750,000 to Britain, £13,760,000 to Japan and 13,400,000 dollars to the United States.—Reuter.

Valencia.—A fire broke out again on the steamer "Imani" on Thursday but was extinguished immediately by a salvage steamer. The discharge of cargo will take place on Thursday.—Reuter.

The Post Office statistics show that 19,320 Christmas parcels were sent to India and Ceylon this year, compared with 19,000 last year, and that 13,584 were sent to China and the Straits against 7,982 last year, and 1,138 to Japan compared with 1,084 for last year.—Reuter.

The death has occurred of Sir George Faudel-Phillips.—Reuter.

The Rangoon Port Commissioners have recently announced the reduction of the Port dues from six to five annas per ton and the river dues will now be reduced by one anna, the announcement being a proof of the satisfactory state of the port finances [illegible]

LAUSANNE DEADLOCK.

BREAKDOWN OF CONFERENCE APPREHENDED.

RUSSIA READY TO HELP TURKEY.

CURZON IN ROLE OF MENTOR.

LEAFIELD, (Oxford), Dec. 29.

The spirit of optimism which continued to prevail at Lausanne until a week has given place to fears that Turkish obstruction ist tactics may render the Conference abortive. The stubbornness which the Turks are now displaying has undoubtedly brought the Conference to a critical stage and if the present Turkish temper is persisted in the continuance of the customary give and take of reasonable diplomatic discussion will become impossible. The heads of the Allied missions will probably be able in a few days' time to present to the Turks their conclusions and the latter will then be confronted with the momentous issue of either finally accepting or finally refusing them. The reports of all the Sub-Commissions will probably be ready within the next few days, thus enabling the allied delegations to form their conclusions.

Newspapers state there is good deal of speculation at Lausanne as to the reasons of the recent stiffening of Turkish attitude. Whatever it may be due to there can be no doubt that the Turks themselves will be the greatest sufferers if there is no settlement. "The Times" correspondent at Lausanne says the Turks have no fresh arguments, but content themselves with repeating old formulas which are demonstrably false. If within the next fortnight something tangible has not emerged from the mass of deadlocks now presented by the Sub-Commission, there will be nothing done, and the Turks will have to go home.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR BREAKDOWN.

The correspondent adds "this deplorable result of the Conference may be avoided if the Turks are capable of learning wisdom but if not it is well that the world should accustom itself in advance to the idea that the Conference may possibly fail and the world when it studies facts will have no difficulty in deciding that responsibility for the failure lies with the Turks. (B.O.W.)

REFORMING TURKISH JUSTICE.

SOME PLAIN SPEAKING AT LAUSNNE.

LEAFIED (Oxford) Dec. 29.

Allied delegates at Lausanne have taken steps to bring matters to a head. A co-ordinating Committee composed of Allied representatives has been appointed and this will draw up the terms of the Peace Treaty in conjunction with legal experts. The treaty will be presented to the Turkish delegates in a few days for acceptance or rejection. Some plain speaking by Marquess Curzon and other Allied delegates to Ismet Pasha marked to-day's sitting of the Commission dealing with capitulations. Mr. Childs, the American observer supported the Allies in a strong speech.

The proceedings began with the presentation by Sir Horace Rumbold, British High Commissioner in Constantinople, of the report of the Sub-Commission showing that the difficult point between the Allies and Turks was the judicial system which the Turks refused to change or replace. The Sub-Commission was therefore unable to proceed. Sir Horace said the Allies had done all they could to preserve the sovereign rights of Turkey and to respect the legitimate susceptibility of her Government and people. Sgr. Garreni Italian delegate, as President of the Commission, declared that a new system must be introduced to replace capitulations guaranteeing foreigners free the exercise of their activities and containing indispensible guarantees for the administration of justice.

Ismet Pasha in a long speech maintained the intransigence shown by his colleagues in the Sub-Commission. He said he saw no reason for any change in the administration of Turkish justice which he claimed to be equal to any other in the world. He declared Turkey could not accept the Allies' proposals which he said were unjust and constituted an attempt against Turkish sovereignty. M. Barrere, French delegate, said he could not accept Turkey's reply to such a very moderate and conciliatory project of the Allies.

CURZON IN ROLE OF MENTOR.

Lord Curzon much regretted Ismet's attitude. He said Ismet had delivered the most uncompromising speech yet made at the Conference. He himself had at the end of that speech, an impression that Turkey did not want to reach an agreement. Many times in private conversation Ismet had said he wanted to establish her regime of peace. How could it be done after such a speech? Lord Curzon one more appealed to Turkey to modify their attitude. He said it was no use for Ismet to try to convince the world that Turkish Magistrates were above suspicion. Everybody knew the mechanism of justice in Turkey was defective. Lord Curzon declared he was not only pleading in favour of foreign trade but also for the future prosperity of the Turkish nation. Unless Turkey had a real judicial system she would be reduced to a country lost in the waste of Asia and he hoped Turkey would reconsider her attitude. In conclusion Lord Curzon declared th[illegible] Ismet [illegible] di[illegible]

Hayashi, Japanese delegate, hoped Turkey would recede from her uncompromising attitude.

After Mr. Childs, the American observer had associated himself with the Allied delegates in giving stern advice to the Turks' Ismet said he would like more time to reflect. The meeting was therefore adjourned.

RUSSIA READY TO HELP TURKEY.

KAMENEFF ON SOVIET IDEALS.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Raval.—A Moscow despatch reports that M. Kameneff, taking the place of M. Leni who was ill, addressed the opening of the Tenth Pan-Russian Soviet Congress and stated that Government henceforth would make no concessions to foreign Powers and would withdraw those suggested at the conferences at Genoa and the Hague. The period when they were forced to make big concessions was ended. M. Kamaneff added that Russians saw after Genoa that Europe could not get along without them even if Russia did not pay her debts. He termed the Lausanne Conference simply a duel between England and Russia. The Russian knew the Turks were ready to make big concessions. The Russians would not do so but they would support Turkey as long as she was fighting Imperialism. The Congress which was attended by two thousand delegates including four hundred from the Republics of the Ukraine, White Russia, the Far East and the Caucasus, next considered the question of the union of Soviet Republics —Reuter.

LATER.

He said only 23 of the 500 proposals relative to concessions and creation of the mixed companies had hitherto been ratified. The most important being to create a mixed import and export company with the participation of the German capitalists headed by Otto Wolf.—Reuter.

CAPITULATIONS COMMISSION REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Lausanne.—In the report presented by the Capitulations Commission, Sir Horace Rumbold said the Allies' proposals embodied every concession to the Turkish point of view which one civilised nation could be expected to make to another. The foreigners were unable to place faith in the Turkish rule as it existed to-day.—Reuter.

"GUARANTEES WORSE THAN CAPITULATIONS."

ISMET'S FIRM STAND FOR TURKISH SOVEREIGNTY.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Lausanne.—Number Two Commission, whose sub-commission after three weeks work on the subject of capitulations have found it impossible to come to terms with the Turks, assembled in full session to-day under the presidency of Sgr. Garroni (Italy). The Commission sat for three hours. This is one of the longest sittings of the Conference, and it was characterised by much plain speaking on the part of the Allies and also by strong protest on the part of Mr. Child, who observes for the United States.

Ismet Pasha delivered a long, irreconcilable speech in which he described the proposed guarantees as worse than the capitulations. The Allied spokesman warned him that Turkey could not return to the fourteenth century.

Towards the end of the sitting, which was eventually adjourned, Ismet Pasha promised to consider what had been said.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

In his speech, Mr. Child emphasised the sanctity of obligations and declared that Turkey's obligations to America could only be cancelled by repudiation. Mr. Child stated that the protection due to foreigners could not be withdrawn without obvious injustice. America sympathised with Turkish sovereignty and hoped that it would make progress, but sovereignty implied duties in the highest sense.

Viscount Hayashi (Japan) regretted Ismet Pasha's attitude. He stated that the Allied scheme had been drawn up with special regard for Turkish susceptibilities and he asked the Turks to follow Japan's example regarding capitulations.

Lord Curzon in measured phrases asked how peace could be accomplished by a speech like Ismet Pasha's speech. He declared that M. Barrere's weighty warning Viscount Hayashi's solemn appeal and Mr. Child's statement would impress the world; and when they compared Ismet Pasha's speech, who could doubt verdict, he asked.—Reuter.

CURZON'S APPEAL TO ISMET PASHA

langth upon the defects of the Turkish judicial system and police. He warned Turkey of the effect which her present attitude would have on foreign trade and concluded by hoping that Ismet Pasha had not said the last word; otherwise it would be useless to proceed with the Conference. Lord Curzon urged the Turks not to disregard serious speeches which contained neither menace nor supplication.—Reuter.

BRITISH WARSHIPS LEAVE FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Malta.—Warships here are being hastily re-provisioned in consequence of the unexpected order to prepare to leave immediately. The "Iron Duke," "Marlborough", "Ajax" and "Concord" together with several destroyers have cancelled previous engagements and are preparing to depart this afternoon.

LATER.

The light cruiser "Concord" and five destroyers have now left for Constantinople. The "Iron Duke," with Vice-Admiral Brock, is leaving this evening.—Reuter.

TURKISH REPLY.

DEMAND FOR MOSUL REITERATED.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Turkish reply reiterates the demand for Mosul.—Reuter.

ANGORA AND BOLSHEVISM

H. H. AGAKHAN INTERVIEWED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 28.

His Higaness the Aga Khan interviewed by the "Rangoon Gazette" laughed at the idea of Bolshevism affecting the Mohamedan countries as their religion and laws were against it and he believed that the Angora Government was not inclined to Bolshevism. Regarding Mesopotamia he had no hesitation in saying that the mass of the English people had had enough of that country and there was much good will in England for the Islam and the Turks.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Dec. 29.

Yesterday was the Convocation Day of the Muslim University. The gathering was very large and academic gowns and uniforms presented a very grand spectacle. Dr. Ziauddin as pro-Vice-Chancellor presented his annual report in the course of which he said: "It is the first occasion in the history of the University of the world that a convocation for conferring degrees is not presided over by a man but by a talented lady and renowned Muslim Khatun. The examinations of the Aligarh Muslim University have been recognised in an unqualified manner by the Universities of the Punjab, Bombay, Calcutta, Dacca, Lucknow, and Benares as equivalent to their own. In the Patna and the Madras Universities, students of the Aligarh University can be admitted in the same way as the students of other Universities on individual merits. The British and Scottish Universities including the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford and London have extended to the Aligarh University the same privileges as to other Indian Universities. The Allahabad High Court has recognised the law examinations of the Aligarh Muslim University. The students who pass the L. L. B. Examination from this University will be permitted to practise in the courts of the United Provinces with the same privileges as law graduates of the Allahabad University. For the benefit of the Hindu students (whose number is 19 per cent at present), the University has instituted a department of Sanskrit, and it will hold all examinations in the same way as in other subjects.

Following the recommendations of the Natham Committee's report and that of the Calcutta University Commission Report, the Government of India have instituted a subject called Islamic studies in the B.A. Examination, but the scope of the subject and the way it should be taught are still under discussion. The lower percentage of passes in the year 1921 was due to the disorganised conditions on account of the Non-Cooperation crisis. The results of the students who went up for the B.A. examination of the Allahabad University this year are very satisfactory, being 14 per cent. higher than the general results of our students.

THE AIM.

We aim at reviving Muslim learning and literature along with the study of technology and Western arts and sciences. We have to find out here, under conflicting forces, a new form of culture assimilating what is best in the Islamic, in the Hindu and in the Western cultures. We desire to erect a Western edifice on Eastern foundations and thus bring the Orient and the Occident inseparably together.

Her Highness the Chancellor then conferred the degree of Dakturuladab of Doctor of Laws on Sir Muhammad Shafi. The Hon. the Vice-Cancellor conferred degrees on and awarded diplomas to the successful students of the Muslim University.

Her Highness the Chancellor then read out her convocation address in which she appealed to the Muslim community to put the University on a firmer basis, advised the authorities to bury their differences and remain on the spot and devote more time in conducting business. She hoped that female education would receive more attention than hitherto.

In the afternoon, Her Highness was "At Home' with the guests which function was a grand success.

The latest reports state Major Parsons who was badly hit in the recent air operations against Zalalkhal Mashuds is progressing favourably.

The Government of India had been considering for some time the question of printing currency notes in India and have now deputed Colonel Willis R. E. the Mint Master, Bombay to proceed to England to investigate thoroughly the possibility of the work being undertaken in this country.

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

"LIFT INDIA FROM FALLEN CONDITION"

THE PRESIDENT ON BRAHMACHARYA.

(Associated Press.)

GAYA, Dec. 27.

The third All-India College Students, Conference met to-day under the presidency of Babu Bhagwandas of Benares. Those present included Pandit Madan Malavya, Mr. C. Vijiaragnavachari, Babu Sheo Prasad Gupta, Prof. Teja Singh, Sardar Lakshmin Singh, Mr. Sriprakash and a large number of delegates including a few ladies hailing mostly from Bengal.

Mr. Nathuni Lal chairman of the Reception Committee in his welcome speech strongly pleaded for a common platform between the non-co-operating students and cooperating students lest disaster gulf would grow wider and a common ruin overtake them all. He urged that the time at the disposal of the students should be fully utilised in preparing themselves for successfully taking part in politics and this, of course, in the absence of a contrary resolution in the conference. Village schools should be organised and education imparted to youths in order to remove the appalling ignorance of the fundamental principle of making life happy and comfortable. A campaign of lecture in vernacular should, also, be organised and conducted so that people might understand and act according to the principles of sanitation and medical and other relief during abnormal times of epidemics. Mr. Nathuni Lal further advised the delegates to endeavour to create a strong public opinion against drinking but not by picketting liquor shops because that course was fraught with possibilities of grave dangers and violent reaction. In conclusion he exhorted them to organise boyscouts and thereby improve physical and moral training of the youth of this country.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Babu Bhagwan Das, in his address, advised the students to harbour assiduously in their hearts the love of the great ideal of service to India. They must prolong the period of brahmacharya, the period of gathering all knowledge and conservation of vitality in order to render some specific service to their country. Any one who was burdened with the family responsibilities must not have the burden of public work added to him. The college students' conference is indeed the beginning of an order of the round table of associations of fresh hearts and eager minds taking earnest vows of chivalry to lift India from her fallen condition. Mr. Bhagwandas urged the organisation of all Vidyapeeths with a view to working out the system of national education. If this was done there would be no necessity to go to the official institutions. But in the meanwhile if they had no national institutions then they should gather knowledge wherever it might be available but always with the ideal of service to India.

Five resolutions were passed by the conference before it adjourned till to-morrow. The conference expressed profound gratitude for the unique help given to the cause of students by Mahatma Gandhi, the embodiment of self-renunciation and recorded sense of sorrow at the passing away of Babu Motilal Ghose of the "Patrika".

Another resolution expressed gratitude for the splendid services rendered by Sir P. C. Roy to the Students' Conference and expressed indignation at the inhuman treatment accorded to Lala Lajpat Rai, the first president of Conference who is now in jail.

COUNCIL BOYCOTT.

(Continued from previous page.)

bune" writes: "In the whole of Mr. Sastri's address there is not a word of proper emphasis on the actual political condition of India, the intense discontent and dissatisfaction of people generally and the politically minded Indians in particular with things as they are and their inextinguishable longing for freedom on the one hand and the policy of stern repression with which it has now for some time been sought to meet this discontent and disaffection and the longing. No speaker addressing a political gathering ever took up a position more remote from the realities of the world around him than Mr. Sastri does in his address. It is here that it presents a sad contrast to Mr. Das."

BOMBAY PRESS COMMENTS.

The following are comments by two more Bombay dailes on Mr. Das's speech:—

The *Praja Mitra and the Pars.* in the course of an editorial, states that the address of Mr. Chitranjan Das, doubtless, proves his great ability, but it is difficult to agree to his view, some of which are quite impracticable. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, his adress is befitting an astute legislator giving vent to the extraordinary emotions for freing this country.

Supposin the Government allows Indians to form their own Government, will Mr. Das immediatel put his scheme into operation, or, in doing so, how much time will he occupy? Mr Das says that he is not willing to see the administrative power going in the hands of the middle class community, because once it is so gone, then they will not easily let it go. Will the people be in a fit position to exrcise their administrative power in the absce of education? Gandhiji himself has isapproved of the idea of Mob Rule and said that educated people should guide the ignorant masses.

The *Jee-Jamshed* in the course of an editorial ys Mr. Das is an able lawyer, otor and *paeca* nationalist. But his suggeons with regard to constitutional changes r on a par with those of an impatient alist. He is a firm believer in non-viole Non-Co-operation, by means of which Ina will succeed in the attainment of *Swara*, but the paper asks: Has the movemе of Non-Co-operation become successful? Concluding it says that tre views of Mr. Dawill be acclaimed by idealists but they wnot be appreciated by practical politicia[illegible]

...URE OF DIARCHY

...ASTRI'S CONFESSION.

...ROPER INTERFERENCE ...ROM WHITEHALL.

...llowing are further extracts from ...h of Mr. Sastri, president of the Na...beral Federation held at Nagpur:—

...likewise recall the disappointment of ...e that the experiment of appointing ...n to one of the Governorships was ...d so soon as the man of first choice ...is office. It is doubtless true un...ly that the name of any conceivable ...ould have been received with disap... by the ill-tempered section of the ...The same remark would apply to the ...High Commissioner for India. But ...mstance should not be taken advan...by a high-minded Government anxi...ssociate competent Indians in every ...f the public service.

THE ARMY.

...my question, however, is the test of ... the *bona fides* of the British Gov...

Its urgency arises from two con..., either of them strong in itself, ... together of paramount and over... force. The first consideration is ... It being indisputable that the ...d state of Indian finance is due in ...t to the inordinately bloated expen... the Army. The Indian Govern... genuinely alarmed and, besides af...ull information to the Assembly and ...heir advice, they have also forward... England with their own recom...ns the findings of a strong and re...ve Committee which were calculated ...certain economies immediately and ...ce the total cost of the Army by ... Indianising the commissioned ranks ...cing the British part of he Army. ...an tell with certainty at what stage ...ent proposals and recommendations ...gland, but it is rumoured that the ...horities, who have the last say in ...r, have not been moved even by ...irest necessity. The other aspect ...atter goes even more to the root. ... status, which has been promised ... is not possible in its fullest sense ...re means of self-defence. It is true ... every anna of the stupendous cost ...my and in that way fulfils, nay more ...fils, the conditions embodied in a ... of the House of Commons of the ...n, 1862: "That this House (while ...gnizing the claims of all portions of ...mpire to Imperial aid in that ... ... imperial policy) is of opinion that ...exercising the right of self-govern... to undertake the main respons... providing for their own internal ... security, and ought to assist in ... external defence." An unexampl... of suspicion, however, has hitherto ... inhabitant of India admission to ... commission, with the result that ...ndianisation began to-day on the ...rous and thorough-going scale and ...cuted without intermission in the ...t spirit, it would take 25 to 30 years ...e the process. One hears that the ...now before the authorities would ...process over something like 35 years ...even these are likely to prove un...

Was Mr. Montagu gifted with ...nsight when on the 5th December, ...e last state of the Government of ... he warned the House of Com... memorable passage? "Do not," he ... to India self-government because ... take her proper share in her own... ...d then deny to her people the op... ...f learning to defend themselves." ... combination of insult and injury ...ded only in India till the other day ...al of representative institutions to ...on account of their illiteracy and ...at the same time to all attempts ...e a system of compulsory element... ...ion. The stagnation that has ...e proposals of the Government of India with a view to retrench expenditure on the Army and Indianise the officer ranks is the most serious indictment of the intentions of the British authorities, and one does not see how the charge can be refuted. The delay aggravates anti-British feeling every day, and a loyal citizen feels it his duty to sound a serious note of warning and trusts that it will not be construed as a threat

IMPROPER INTERFERENCE.

One of the cardinal principles laid down by the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill was that, when the legislature and the executive were in agreement on any matter not involving Imperial interests, there should be no interference from higher authority. Fiscal autonomy, to the extent that we now enjoy it, is regarded as a special application of this principle. During the discussions of 1919 it was regarded as of the utmost importance, and in the period of transition public opinion in India must jealously safeguard it from violation by the Secretary of State in the case of the Government of India or by the Government of India in the case of the Local Governments. Some months ago in another connection I had occasion to praise Mr. Montagu for the way in which he was willing to let the autonomy of India develop even at the cost of some self-suppression, and I have heard him say, with humorous exaggeration, that his ambition was very soon to abolish himself. Can it be said to-day that the India Office respects this principle sufficiently? I read the other day a long string of matters of apparent agreement between the Government of India and the Indian Legislature either negatived by Whitehall—the recommendations as to military expenditure, proposals for Indianising the Army, proposals for diminishing recruitment in England to the all-India services, proposals for apponting Indians to the Indian Medical Service, proposals in regard to Frontier policy and the recommendations of the Racial Distinctions Committee. Even if the Secretary of State in Council has interfered only in some of these matters, it is a cause for public alarm in India, and it is necessary to consider how we could help the Government of India resist these encroachments. At the time this principle was enunciated, I remember pointing out that, if it was to be at all efficacious, the Government of India ought to be expressly freed from the necessity of previously consulting the Secretary of State beofre taking part in the discussions with the legislature. My information is that the rules require such previous reference in far too many matters yet. This unwholesome practice unduly limits the initiative of the Government of India and automatically narrows the limits of possible concurrence with the legislature. It is no wonder the tendency to reaction, wherever it exists in the official world, has received encouragement by knowledge of these circumstances, betokening, as they do, a change in the atmosphere of Whitehall. The Secretary of State has recently sent out orders forbidding Local Governments to refer to committees any question in any manner affecting any of the Imperial services. In practice this would greatly narrow the scope of our ...tures and prevent them from even ad... on reserved subjects, let alone exercis... ...reased influence over them.

DIARCHY.

Since I spoke on this subject in Bombay my opinion about diarchy has not been shaken. I think it has reached its limit of usefulness. Not having inside knowledge of any administration, I am unable to enfore my opinion by a striking array of specific instances. Perhaps Ministers, at present in office and Executive Councillors, when freed from official restraints and called upon to state their experience before a duly authorised commission, will make out an overwhelming case for the termination of duality in provincial administration.

THE 10-YEAR LIMIT.

Speaking a few months ago to a meeting of Bombay Liberals, I expressed my opinion of the provision regarding the appointment of a statutory commission after ten years. The obvious interpretation is that while Parliament must appoint a commission at that time there is nothing to prevent a commission issuing before that period. During the Commons debate in 1919 Mr. Montagu explained the point clearly in these words: "If there is a remarkable and unforseable development in Indian conditions in the short space of ten years, it does not tie the hands of Parliament in any way whatever. There can always be a commission appointed in the interim." On another motion Mr. H. A. L. Fisher delivered himself of a similar opinion.

I therefore commend a suggestion which our honoured leader Sir Sivaswamy Aiyar has made at the end of his article in "The Nineteenth Century and After in these words: "The least that should be done by the Government in the present circumstances is to send out a small but strong committee of statesmen and constitutional lawyers to ascertain on the spot how the system of diarchy has been working, what defects have been brought to light, and what remedies could be devised to promote smoothness and efficiency in working."

PARTY ORGANISATION.

Finally, refering to the need of proper organisation of the Liberal Party, Mr. Sastri said:—The first requisite of a party organization is the maintenance of a list of members who are prepared to own themselves as belonging to the Liberal Federation, to suscribe to its principles and to pay a certain prescribe fee periodically. The second requisite is to appoint a leader for all India and for each province every year, who will be entitled during his period of office to speak for the party, to treat with Government on behalf of his party, to call meetings of the Executive when necessary for the purpose of determining policy or action, to bring up matter of discipline when they are of more than ordinary importance, and to be consulted before individuals in the party or groups make serious pronouncements or adopt definite action on important occasions. It would be well to adopt the term leader, for it would carry the right to lead and therefore signify real business. 'President,' on the other hand, suggests mere dignity and may go to the man of wealth or social standing and is no good for our present purpose. He should be placed in funds so as to command secretarial facilities. The fourth third requisite would be a general fund, both for propagande and electioneering purposes. This, however, would be very slow in growing and we need not be discouraged by it.

THE BAHAI CONVENTION.

M. PAUL RICHARD ON RELIGIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 28.

The third All-India Bahai convention met last night at the Khalikdina Hall under the presidentship of Mr. M. Paul Richard. The entrance to the hall was decorated with Bahai mottoes of "Universal Religion" and "Universal peace." There were a few delegates from other parts of India but the audience otherwise was drawn entirely from the local public. The session began with the singing of a few Bengali songs. Professor M. R. Shirazi, President, Executive Committee, in welcoming the delegates and visitors briefly referred to the universal character of the Bahai movement which he said embodied the highest ideals of the age and rose above the narrow conception of a sect or religion. The President in his address dwelt on the affinity between Islam and the Bahaism inasmuch as both worked for unity and brotherhood among mankind. Talking of the religions generally he said like the streams of water they were pure at the top of a hill but gathered silt and other impurities on their way down to the plains. These impurities, however, dropped off when they were carried to the heights again. The special contribution of Bahaism to the world services in his opinion was its teaching that humanity was above nations and that God was above religions. Bahaism, he said, preached against the religious and national egotism and he hoped the noble spirit generated by its prohpet Abdul Baba would dwell in them all. At the close of his address he called on the audience to join in a prayer which lay in recital of his selections from the scriptures of different religions.

He was followed by Prof. Sardar Pritam Singh who gave an account of the life work and the sufferings of Babu Baha Ullah and Abdul Baba the great pioneers of the Bahai movement.

Dr. Dubash spoke on the spirit of Holy Zoraster pointing out that the religion taught by Zoraster 4000 years before Christ was in its main principles the same as modern Bahaism.

Dr. Bhargava last of the speakers dwelt on the humanitarian work being done in Europe by members of the Bahai movement which he said had now spread over most parts of the world where it worked for international harmony and peace. The session continues to-day.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH Dec. 28.

The All-India Mohamedan Educational Conference began its 35th sitting yesterday Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and Sir Mahamed Shafi arrived early morning and were welcomed befittingly. The Strachey Hall of the Muslim University was packed up with delegates and visitors. Nawab Mozammelullah Khan as Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the guests and exhorted the Mahomedans to help forward the educational movement amongst them. In the meantime H. H. the Begum came to the meeting and remained there for about two hours. The President Mian Fazlehusain read his address in Urdu which was at close intervals interrupted with cheers and applause. At the end Her Highness and the President were garlanded.

In the second sitting resolutions were passed mourning the deaths of Nawab Sir Shamsulhuda, Nawab Sir Fayyaz Ali Khan, Maulana H.M. Malik and Babu Nizamuddin of Amritsar and Nuri Mian, merchant of Behar. Resolutions were also passed thanking H. E. the Nizam for increasing his annual grant by twelve thousand rupees yearly, H. H. Begum of Bhopal for her grant to the Muslim Girls School, General Obedulla Khan of Bhopal for a donation of one and a quarter lakh of rupees for the Muslim Technical Institute and Nawab Mozammilullah Khan for a donation of rupees one lakh to the same institution. The last resolutin favoured introducing European implements for improving technical and agricultural condition of the Mahomedans in India.

The Honorary Secretary of the Conference then presented his annual report in which he showed with facts and figures that since the beginning of the Conference, Mahomedans were making slow but sure and steady progress in educatin and that economic and social reform was their crying need.

Dr. Shafat Ahmad Khan of Allahabad University proposed adoption of ways and means for combining secular and religious education and trying to secure adequate representation on the Senates and Syndicates of Government Universitiese without which their educational interests will never be safe.

BENGAL GOVT. AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

A communique says that owing to serious rise in the maintenance charges of all Government hospitals especially those in Calcutta caused by economic conditions, Government have been compelled to look about for new sources of income in order that no burden may be placed on provincial revenues at the present time. The Minister in charge of the Medical Department has reluctantly decided that medical relief on the present scale can be provided by the State to the public, only if some relief to finances is obtained oy a levy of moderate charges on all patients whether indoor or outdoor who can afford to pay them. Of 1,600 beds in Calcutta hospitals it has been decided to reserve 850 beds for free occupation by the poor and indigent and to levy charges for the remaining beds at rates varying from eight annas to two and a half rupees per head. The Superintendents will have full discretions to remit charges of those who in their opinion are incapable of paying fees. Out patients will be charged one anna for every three doses of medicine dispensed. The above charges will be introduced from the first proximo.

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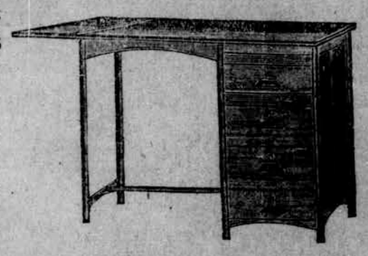

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CALCUTTA NOTES.

A VICEREGAL SEASON

FLAT BUSINESS AND HIGH GAIETY

"HAPPY INDIA."

TRAMWAY MEN OUT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

The visit of the Viceroy to Calcutta has been vulgarised into a sporting fixture. The Court arrived at Belvedere on 13th December, and since then we have had a rage of dinners and parties and stately courtesy. Not that public business is forgotten. Why, only last Tuesday there was a meeting of the Executive Council after which interruption, Society (capital S) plunged again into the gaieties of Government House. The projected visit to Jamshedpur had to be given up by Lord Reading. The apology given out is that the pre-occupations of public business prevented His Excellency from going up to Tatanagar in special train. Sunday and Monday were spent in rest and recuperation without the nuisance of a visit to a place rumbling with labour discontent and rumours of strike. Lord Reading wants to be all things to all men, but he is both to sacrifice the duties of his office for a precarious excursion. There is a paucity of classic functions and a corresponding increase of tawdry knocking about. Their Excellencies are entertaining and dining out, they visit At Homes and tea-parties and hospitals art societies and the Races. The harassing nature of the season may be seen in the following bulletin of Viceregal appointments:—

Wednesday: Dines with the Maharajah of Burdwan.

Thursday: Attends the Pugh-Corfield Wedding.

Friday: Dines with the European Association.

Life is thus one grand sweet long for Society which launched on Christmas conciviviolities a fortnight earlier than usual. So far as public functions are concerned, a thin programme has come in the way of His Excellency. Barring the gastionomic exercises and the Races, we have such things as presiding over a small prize distribution and receiving a deputation of coal merchants. To the boys, the Viceroy expounded the message of Empire. To the Coal deputation, he read a ding-dong reply justifying absurd controls in the past and promising his best attention to their future grievances. The deputation pointed out how the freight from Cardiff to Bombay was cheaper than that from Jherria to Bombay. There was no notice taken of the anomaly. Sir Thomas Cates is loudly cursing the meddlesomeness of Government in regard to the coal trade. The Viceroy's reply is neither here nor there and reminds one of the Irish epitaph on Mrs. Flannagan:—

Beneath this rustic heap of stones.
There lies the body of Mrs. Jones:
Her name was Flannagan and not Jones.
We put in Jones to rhyme with stones.

Moderates in trism.

The gaieties of Government House are not all suited for Indian enthusiasts. Tomorrow after the chief business of the day—the Races—Government House hospitality takes the form of a dance. Only a handful of Indians are equal to the performance. One Maharajah is reported to be taking private dancing lessons to cure himself of that camel style which embarrasses Society. Indians who enter into the spirit of the season and have forged their way into the front have some compensations. Are there not three Indian members in the Viceroy's Executive Council? Well, they are being individually and collectively entertained by Moderate hosts whose functions are not too heavily starched as those of the Court. Dr. Sapru, Sir Mahmud Shafi and Mr. Sarma—these formed last week a galaxy for afternoon honours. Things are in such a pitch of fraternal excitement and gay racial equality, that the special correspondent of a foreign paper who is here, is in delirious enthusiasm concerning the benefits of British rule and the triumph of Britain's prospering mission in India. Is not India rich in freedom and gaiety and victuals? The Calcutta season has proved that it is.

The tram strike.

While officialdom is thus holding high wassail, the common folk are in distress over the development of a Tram Strike. The strike came into full force yesterday and there are no trams running. Before mentioning the immediate causes of this strike, I may give a synopsis of past strikes:—

1 October, 1920—General strike.
5 October, 1920—Work resumed.
27 Jan. 1921—General strike.
28 Jan. 1921—Strike settled.
7 May 1921—Partial strike.
5th Sept. 1921—General strike.
7 Sept. 1921—Work resumed.
25 Oct. 1921—General strike.
28 Oct. 1921—Strike settled.

Invariably, the strike is accounted for by the lack of pre-vision on the part of the Tramways Company. The short duration and increasing frequency of strikes support the view that they are the direct fruit of mismanaged situations.

The present strike occurred on Wednesday when two sections, Chitpore and Shambazar, witnessed a stoppage. On Thursday morning the strike spread to all sections and the traffic stopped. The strikers alleged that the administration of the Company is unsympathetic in the extreme; the result is a long tale of grievances. They say that last week a driver was dismissed without the chance of a defence; they complain of high-handedness and victimisation; they want winter-clothing for all ranks of workers; they claim longer respite at the end of each journey; they are "revolutionary" enough to ask that before a worker is dismissed, he must be given a hearing. At the present it is not so much a question of wages as of considerate treatment which is the root of the trouble.

The capitalist press has started the outcry that the strike is due to "intimidation", for they don't see any ground of grievance. There is a small section of loyalists or black-legs, whatever you deem them to be. The Company true to incurable instinct, tried to run traffic on the strength of these few. There was a slight disturbance at Shambazar, and a lathi and brick-bat encounter at Belgachia. It may be admitted that the more impetuous among the strikers are liable to go out of hand at the sight of their super-loyal fellows ignoring their protest. But is it too much for the Calcutta Tramways Company to recognise their grievances before the situation is aggravated?

Congress exodus.

The trains are full to overflowing with Bengal delegates to the Congress and so far as Congress politics are concerned, it has passed to the arbitrament of Gaya. I may, however, subjoin the impressions of a prominent Congressman, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta who went touring to ascertain the humour of the country in regard to Council entry. He says that if obstruction is the sole motive, there would be no support for the proposition. He says:—

I have just returned from Bombay, Buswal, Wardha and Nagpur where I had gone in connection with Maharashtra and Central Provinces Committees' election disputes. had the opportunity of exchanging views on the all important Council question with a large number of leaders and workers at various places. My conclusion about the fate of the Council entry proposal at the Gaya Congress is this that if we succeed in removing the doubt from the minds of a large number of delegates that we advocate subsequently Council-entry with a view to action, the progo in for responsive co-operation large majority. posal will be carried by a clear in the re-We must make it absolutely allowed, must be solution that the entry, if at is, for opfor wrecking the Councils, the indifferent. The posing everything, good bad or room for resolution must not leave any stone unturned ponsive co-operation to creep in. We should, therefore leave no to convince Messrs Kelker, Jayakar, Mehta and others of the Mahratta party that they must once for all give up the idea of responsive co-operation. The leader Mr. already declared through their ows entry sole-Kelkar that if the Congress all the Councils ly for the purpose of wrecking ress decision they will bow down to the Con ng, Gaya will decide.

Whether he is right or wro

Primary education.

Mr. Evans Biss is a member of the I. E. S. detailed to draw up scheme of mass-education. He submitted a report for Bengal last March and now we have a second instalment. Excluding Municipal areas, the cost of his scheme is estimated to be Rs. 1,44,40,000 capital and Rs. 1,66,06,000 recurring expenditure. Terrible figures! Mr. Biss therefore taunts Bengal on her reputation for spirituality, on the dissipation of chewing pan! He conclades in the vein of the philosopher who suggested that if all mankind coughed simultaneously, the noise would be big enough to attract the attention of the inhabitants of Mars: "It is now plain that the problem of the provision of improved and extended facilities for Primary Education in the Municipal and rural areas of Bengal can be solved without any cost to the poorest of the people if the Government can and will provide half the cost of the schemes and the ratepayers, through their local representatives will provide the other half, the latter can be done at a cost which amounts to only a small fraction of what they spend on *pan*. Is this too much to ask of a people whose spirituality has been proclaimed by their poets, their orators, statesmen, and their Press? If so, the only possible remaining course of action is to summon a conference of local representatives if the people to inquire what smaller amount, if anything, they are prepared to pay, and for the Government of India to decide whether they will (a) accept the offer whatever it may be, and impose general taxation for providing the necessary balance (b) compel local bodies to pay more than they offer willingly, or, (c) abandon for the present the attempt to educate the masses." The bureaucratic chance are "Abandonment" of the Scheme.

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